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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

No. 1728 VOL. V. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 丁巳年三月初四日 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

10,000 MAGDEBURG STRIKERS FIRED ON AND MANY KILLED

Hungry German Munition Makers Attempt To Burn Town Hall

RIOTING GENERAL

Chancellor Refuses to Listen to Deputation; Hindenburg's Denunciation

'INEXPIABLE CRIME'

Quarter Million Berlin Arsenal Men Have Refused Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Oldenzaal, April 21.—The most serious riot in Germany since the outbreak of the war has occurred at Magdeburg, owing to the reduction of the bread-ration. Ten thousand strikers, mostly munition-makers, tried to set fire to the Town Hall and were fired on by the troops, who killed and wounded many of them. The disturbances continue and the town is in a state of siege.

Disturbances Are General

Zurich, April 20.—The Socialist newspaper Volksrecht states that strikes and disturbances are general in Germany, notably in Berlin, Hamburg and the coal-fields of Westphalia.

Amsterdam, April 21.—The Dusseldorfer Anzeiger states that, at a meeting of the strikers in Berlin, the leaders submitted resolutions demanding from the Government a declaration of immediate readiness for peace, on the basis of a renunciation of annexations and also the immediate abolition of the compulsory service law, the liberation of political prisoners, complete political freedom and universal secret franchise. These resolutions were defeated, by what majority is not stated.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that the Chancellor has refused to listen to a deputation of the Berlin strikers, who have decided not to resume work.

Hindenburg Denounces Strikers

Marshal von Hindenburg has written to General Groener, Controller of Labor Supply, denouncing the strike of munition-makers. He says that the increased meat-ration and regular supply of potatoes sufficiently compensate for the reduction of the bread-ration and, in view of the seriousness of the times, he cannot understand why the question of feeding should cause a strike.

Any diminution in the production of war-material is an inexpiable crime towards the men fighting on the western front. He asks General Groener to explain the position to the workers.

It transpires that the political crisis in Austria, coupled with the resignations of several Ministers, although of domestic origin, has caused considerable perturbation in Germany. It appears that the Emperor Charles refused to entertain the proposals of the Austro-German parties to issue a decree making German the official state language and dividing Bohemia into language zones, one of which would be purely German.

The Austrian Emperor preferred to submit these measures to the Reichsrath, which meets next month, for the first time since the beginning of the war, instead of enacting them by decree. The German parties in Austria are much upset, while the newspapers in Germany are filled with forebodings of the falling away of Austria from German grace.

Find Allies' Superiority

London, April 20 (delayed).—German Press comments, while professing that the Allies have not attained the great objectives ascribed to them by the German communiques, explain to their readers that von Hindenburg's policy of evacuation of his front positions is the only remedy against the enormous superiority of the British and

(Continued on Page 2)

Notable Libel Case Opened In British Supreme Court; Dr. Marsh In Witness Box

Suit is Brought Against Messrs. E. C. Pearce, Hayley Morriss and Gordon Morriss; Courtroom is Crowded As First Evidence Is Given

With the opening in the British Supreme Court yesterday of the libel suit brought by Dr. E. L. Marsh against Messrs. E. C. Pearce, Hayley Morriss and Gordon Morriss, arising out of a letter, signed by Mr. Hayley Morriss, which was printed in the North China Daily News, Shanghai comes into her own.

For years, Paris, London and New York have sensationed us with court cases of superlative interest, but now we have one that for social, scientific, professional, commercial and racing significance, not to mention the very latest fashions (which owing to the inclement weather were not in evidence yesterday), we think, would hold its own in any kind of going.

When his court opened yesterday, Sir Havilland de Sausmarez' solemn eye took in a most unaccustomed sight for the usually so matter-of-fact British Supreme Court. Every seat was occupied and more people were content to stand, so long as they could remain.

Most of the more prominent sporting men were there, several of Dr. Marsh's professional brethren dropped in and there were quite a number of ladies. Our Society reporter wasn't there and all we know about the hats is that some you couldn't see round or over and some wouldn't have worried anybody. And we don't know whether the dresses were huckaback or tapestry, because the prevailing scenery was mostly of the raincoat persuasion.

Here follows a necessary "Who's Who" of the case:

The Judge.—Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, British Supreme Court Chief Judge, chairman of the Cathedral School and numerous societies, clubs, etc., keen on horticulture; can almost smell a flaw in a legal document; still uses a quill pen.

The Plaintiff.—Dr. E. L. Marsh, one of the Settlement's best known medical men and, as he stated yesterday, has had exceptional experience in England in the treatment of the very disease which has led to the case. Went to the front at the beginning of the war and did good service with the medical branch of the army. A keen golfer.

The Defendants.—Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council; Civil Commandant of the S.V.C.; taipan of Ilbert and Co.; Chairman of the North China Daily News; noted fireman and volunteer; concerned with everything else in the Settlement; probably the busiest man amongst us, but never says he is out when he is in.

Messrs. Hayley Morriss, bill and bullion broker and Gordon Morriss (Lester, Johnson and Morriss, architects, civil engineers and realty agents), members of a family whose opulence is intimated by the possession of a Rolls-Royce, Beaconsfield and various other what-nots.

Six lawyers, who probably don't mind how long the case lasts.

Five jurymen who hope it ends quickly.

What adds to the interest is that nearly everybody is indignant, not to say highly infuriated, and several who have been quite clubby and homelike for whole decades now apparently are utter strangers to each other and highly suspicious ones at that, holding the opinion generally that gunpowder plots, enemy trading and certain esoteric boilings are probably the regular stock-in-trade of some people.

And in such thrilling circumstances it would not be right to omit mention of the yet more thrilling news that much of the testimony is to be provided by members of the fair sex. It looks like a big week on the Shanghai front.

And now for yesterday's proceedings. The editor of The North China Daily News, Mr. O. M. Green, was the first witness. He would have got into the "Who's Who," too, but for the fact that he objected to publishing the letter which caused all the trouble. (Mr. Pearce and Mr. Gordon Morriss, two of the directors of the paper, it seems, were responsible for the publication.)

Following Mr. Green came Dr. Marsh, whose testimony hasn't been concluded yet. He was precise, answering questions without hesitation.

One of his answers ought to be taken to heart by Shanghai. He was asked his first impressions of Mr. Hayley Morriss' letter and said that he was "rather irritated," adding that he was also somewhat amused, "when he saw the name below it." However, he did not contemplate taking action until he heard the matter was the talk of the town. "It was being debated in the Club, on the Stock Exchange and everywhere."

So he posted off to his lawyer. And there will be a second instalment beginning at ten this morning. Here follow the first day's proceedings:—

Counsel appearing were:—Mr. R. N. Macleod for the plaintiff; Messrs.

(Continued on Page 3)

First Tank To Be Built In U. S. For American Army

Testing a "tank" built in California for experimental purposes by a big manufacturer of caterpillar tractors. United States army officers were present and aided in putting the "tank" through its paces. It is intended to be the first of a "herd" to be used by the American army.

ORDER FOR ARREST OF TUNG YI-LIN IS ISSUED

Railway Chief, Accused of Corruption, Can't Be Found; Hsu Shi-ying Did Not Flee

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 23.—It is understood that Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, the Minister of Communications, in his recent memorandum to the President, in addition to recommending the dismissal of a number of the officials he had appointed, asked President Li Yuan-hung to relieve him of office. This, combined with his departure for Tientsin, on Saturday evening, gave rise to a sensational report that he had fled.

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, however, has been in the habit of spending his week-ends in Tientsin, where his family is living and Reuter's Agency is informed that he returned to Peking, as usual, this morning.

The commission appointed by the Minister of Communications to investigate the charges of corruption in connection with the purchase of locomotives and the hire of railway-cars for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway made its report, yesterday, with the result that the arrest of Mr. Tung Yi-lin, Chief of the General Affairs Department of that railway, was ordered. A telegram to that effect was despatched to the authorities in Tientsin, but the latter, at present, are unable to discover the whereabouts of Tung Yi-lin.

The whereabouts of Mr. Yin Ju-li, the Vice-Minister of Finance, are still undiscovered. The police have transmitted an order issued by the local Procurate to the Press, instructing papers to observe silence regarding the Chen Chin-tao case.

A section of the Press comment severely on the treatment being given to Dr. Chen Chin-tao, who is kept in close custody and not allowed to see relatives, friends, or even his own lawyer. A number of influential friends have interceded on his behalf, without success.

CHINESE GIRL ADMITS POISONING HER MOTHER

To Relieve Pain Gave Her Dose Received from Loafer; Carbolic or Opium

Mo Zung-pau, an eighteen-year-old Chinese girl, living with her parents at the corner of Sungkiang and Kwangse Roads, poisoned her mother Sunday morning at about six o'clock. The dose was administered in a cup of medicine. A Chinese doctor was called, and the aged mother was conveyed to the Shantung Road Hospital, where it was said last night, she was in a dying condition. The case was not reported to the police until five hours after the occurrence.

The story told by the girl is that her mother had been sick for the last two weeks, and that to relieve her pain, she had given her a tea-cup full of medicine. The girl admitted to the police that the poisonous medicine had been given her by a street loafer in a house a few days previous to the incident.

From the description of the medicine given by the people living in the community where the poisoning occurred, it would seem that the dose was carbolic acid. The police are making a thorough investigation of the case and are of the opinion at the present time that the tea-cup of medicine given to the mother by her daughter contained opium.

The girl has been placed under arrest, and the police are now searching for the man who gave her the poisonous concoction.

T. R.'s SON TO BE AIRMAN

Seattle, April 15.—Quentin Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has joined the flying corps of the Canadian army and has commenced training, with the view of going to the European front as soon as possible, says a despatch from Montreal.

Argentine to Break With Germany If Demands Not Met

Calls for Complete Satisfaction for Sinking Of Monte Protegido

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Buenos Aires, April 21.—The Argentine Government has sent Germany an energetic Note, demanding complete satisfaction for the sinking of the sailing-ship Monte Protegido and has instructed the Argentine Minister at Berlin to break off diplomatic relations immediately, if Germany evades responsibility.

A demonstration of 40,000 people marched to the Presidential Palace, today, cheering the Allies. Speakers eloquently supported the attitude of the President towards Germany. A handful of German sympathisers were dispersed by the police.

FOREIGN CONSULS FIX ARMISTICE AT CHENGTU

At Personal Risk, Stop Violent Battle; Troops Entrenched In the Streets

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, April 22.—On Wednesday night, street fighting occurred between the Szechuen and Yunnan troops and, on Thursday night, there was a violent battle for the Imperial City, in which many houses were set on fire. The Yunnanese troops held out. The streets have been barricaded and trenches dug by both parties.

The highest praise is due to the British, French and Japanese Consuls and the Postal Commissioner, for negotiating between the two parties, at much personal risk. An armistice has been arranged, pending orders from Peking.

The situation is still critical. Foreigners are safe.

Peking, April 23.—The recent reports of a mutiny at Chengtu are confirmed. The Government yesterday received a telegram from Tuchun Lo Pei-kin, accusing the Commander of the Second Szechuen Division, General Liu Chuan-hao, of commencing the conflict.

Lo Pei-kin reports that, through the mediation of the Civil Governor, Tai Kan and the British and French Consuls, General Liu Chuan-hao agreed to cease hostilities, but, subsequently, again commenced to attack the Yamen, besides looting the city. Private houses around the Yamen were burnt down. Large re-inforcements have been summoned.

The Military Governor then proceeds to make a number of charges against Liu Chuan-hao and asks permission to suppress "the troublous elements."

The outbreak is due to many long-standing grievances of the Szechuenese troops against Lo Pei-kin, who, it is alleged, treats his Yunnanese troops better than the Szechuenese, which, naturally, in their own Province, has caused dis-satisfaction among the latter.

Legislation to Keep U. S. Food Away From Germany

Congress to Receive Bill to Take Over New Foreign Ships; Exchange Courtesies with British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 20.—The American flag is flying over the British Embassy for the first time in history.

It is announced that President Wilson expects to receive Mr. A. J. Balfour and his fellow commissioners, at the White House, on the 25th. The United States authorities are gratified at the eminence of the British and French commissioners, especially Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani.

The Cabinet has discussed the regulation of food exports to Northern Europe, in order to prevent food reaching Germany. Legislation will probably be enacted on the subject.

It is expected that nine of the German steamers which have been seized will be ready for sea in a month. A Bill empowering the Shipping Board to take over 1,500,000 tons of ships building for foreign interests will shortly be introduced to Congress.

Root to Russia

New York, April 21.—President Wilson has almost completed the selection of the commission which is to be sent to Russia to co-operate with the Provisional Government in discussing the means by which the United States can best help Russia. It is believed that the Hon. Elihu Root will be chairman of the commission, which will include commercial, railway, financial and military experts.

Mr. Balfour's mission has received a very cordial reception. It was met by representatives of the State Department, army and navy and proceeded in a special train to Washington.

Mr. Balfour has issued a statement that the object of the mission is to effect the fullest co-operation of all the nations striving for an everlasting peace through successful war.

U. S. Day in London

London, April 20.—Today is Washington Day in London and the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes are to be seen flying entwined.

The formal celebration at St. Paul's was crowded. The King and Queen sat under the dome, with the Cabinet Ministers, former Cabinet Ministers, diplomats and High Commissioners behind them.

The service opened with the singing of the hymn: "O God, our Help in Ages Past." Then followed prayers of thanks for the entry of the United States, for victory, for the Allies and for a lasting peace, after which the battle hymn of the Republic was sung to the tune of: "John Brown's Body."

The American Bishop of the Philippines preached an eloquent sermon on the righteousness of the Allies' cause. He declared that the United States now recognised that the Allies were fighting for the great commonwealth of mankind. "Our war is to destory war."

After the singing of the hymn: "Through the night of Doubt and Sorrow," British and American hymns were played.

Turkey Severs Relations

Amsterdam, April 21.—Turkey has broken off diplomatic relations with the United States.

Gt. Britain's Military Position Encouraging

Earl Curzon Says Germany Not Broken Sufficiently; 'Keep Your Eye On Turkey'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 21.—Earl Curzon, speaking at Derby, today, said that the military position at present is distinctly encouraging. He did not wish them to run away with the idea that the end would come yet, but there was no doubt that the operations in France during the last fortnight constituted a considerable military victory and had shown the wonderful superiority of the British artillery, which fired 4,000,000 rounds at the enemy.

He added: "Keep your eye on Mesopotamia!"

Earl Curzon declared that the military power of Germany has not yet been sufficiently broken to induce her to accept terms considered reasonable by the Allies.

Attempted Air Raid On Venice Thwarted

Land And Air Guns Of Allies Stop Enemy Reaching City; One Aeroplane Downed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 20.—Official.—A squadron of enemy aeroplanes, supported by submarines and torpedo-boats, attempted a reconnaissance in force against Venice, yesterday. Italian and French air-craft, supported by anti-aircraft batteries, counter-attacked and prevented the hostile machines reaching the city.

Aerial fighting continued far out to sea. One enemy machine was brought down. Two of ours have not returned.

WANG FU-WEI IN PEKING

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, April 23.—Mr. Wang Fu-wei arrived in Peking, from Japan, at eleven o'clock this morning.

33,000 PRISONERS, 330 GUNS, ALLIES' HAUL UP TO DATE

French Occupy Sancy; Smash Many German Attacks, With Great Loss

75s PLAY HAVOC

Escaping from Conde By Narrow Lane, Teutons Catch Full Force

GONNELIEU FALLS

Rushed by Haig's Troops In Sharp Fight; Wait Word at Lens

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 22.—The official communique issued on Friday evening reported:

Altogether, 33,000 prisoners and 330 guns have been captured by the British and French between April 9 and 20.

Between St. Quentin and the Oise there has been great reciprocal artillery activity, particularly north of Grugies. South of the Oise, the day has been quiet.

North of the Aisne, our men, harassing the enemy, continued their progress in the direction of Chemin-des-Dames. We occupied Sancy.

After a very violent artillery preparation, the Germans, at eventide, attacked with huge effectives in the region of Ailles-Hurtebise. Our machine-gun fire shattered and completely repulsed the attack. The artillery duel continued with great energy here.

19,000 Prisoners in Week

In the Champagne, we captured several important points in the Moronvillers Massif, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the enemy. Since the 16th, we have taken 19,000 prisoners and captured over a hundred guns between Soissons and Auberive.

In the Argonnes, after a sharp action, our detachments penetrated as far as the second German trench, where they found numerous corpses.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: North of the Aisne, there has been an artillery duel in the regions of Nanteuil-la-Fosse and Hurtebise. East of Craonne and north of Rheims, the night was marked by violent mutual artillery actions. We made progress here, notably south of Juvincourt and east of Courcy.

In the Champagne, we repulsed an attack against Mont Haut.

Violent Artillery Actions

The communique in the evening reported: Between the Somme and the Oise, there have been violent reciprocal artillery actions, particularly south of St. Quentin.

Between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames, we continued to progress on the plateau north of Sancy and, as the result of a bombing fight, we advanced in the region of Hurtebise. Our barrage fire four times shattered attempts made by the enemy to leave their trenches north of Braye-en-Laonnais.

There have been intermittent artillery actions in the region of Rheims and in the Champagne.

The communique this afternoon reported:—There were violent artillery actions, during the night, south of St. Quentin.

We again made progress between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames, north of Sancy and Jouy. Grenade actions occurred in the region of Hurtebise. There were skirmishes and grenade actions west of Navarin.

Yesterday evening, German aeroplanes dropped bombs in the region of Dunkirk. Three persons were injured.

Rheims Suffers Again

The communique this evening reported: Between the Somme and the Oise, the artillery duel was very active south of St. Quentin and north of Urvillers. Between Soissons and Rheims, there have been intermittent artillery actions. The enemy

violently bombarded Rheims, particularly the Cathedral quarter.

In the Champagne, the day was marked by a series of enemy reactions against the heights in the Massif Moronvillers. A violent attack against High Mount was repulsed, after a sharp action.

Our machine-gun fire and counter-attacks inflicted sanguinary losses on the enemy. Our artillery fire caught a German battalion, northwest of High Mount and dispersed it, leaving dead on the ground. Another attempt against the Hill, further east, was repulsed.

It is now five days since the French started their offensive on the western front and, despite the sodden ground, treacherous swamps and muddy valleys lying between the strongly fortified hills and ridges, the French advance continues in the Champagne and north of the Aisne. Everywhere, the French have asserted their superiority over the enemy, compelling them to retire and abandon positions of great strategical value.

Laffaux is Important

In the region of Laffaux, one of th villages north of the Aisne, captured on Tuesday, after a long and desperate struggle, violent German counter-attacks have been repelled. The taking of Laffaux, with a quantity of important material the enemy had not time to remove, is doubly interesting, because of its situation, which dominates the Plain of Anizy and the fact that Laffaux Mill, close by, is the center for the junction of several railways.

One of the most significant results of yesterday's fighting was the junction of two columns of our troops operating north and south-east of Fort de Conde, to the east of Soissons. The successive capture of Nanteuil-le-Fosse, Laffaux, Aizy, Joury and Vailly, which constituted the most formidable positions of the whole German line from Belfort to the North Sea, enabled the French to encircle Fort de Conde and the Germans were obliged to beat a precipitate retreat, evacuating the Fort, just before the French columns joined hands.

The enemy took to flight by a narrow passage, in the direction of Sancy, which was commanded by the French batteries, so that our 75s played dreadful havoc with the retreating enemy.

Haig Takes Gonnelieu

London, April 22.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday evening: There have been only mutual artillery actions at a number of places along our front.

Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday afternoon: After sharp fighting, we captured the village of Gonnelieu, north-westward of St. Quentin, taking some prisoners. We repulsed an attempted raid against our trenches in the neighborhood of Fauquissart.

There have been reciprocal artillery actions at a number of places.

Sir Douglas Haig reported in the evening: An attempt made by the enemy to recover Gonnelieu was unsuccessful. Our artillery caught and drove back the attacking troops. The enemy left many dead.

We made progress on the north bank of the Scarpe, eastwards of Fampoux and also advanced our line south-westward of Lens, where two counter-attacks were successfully beaten off.

The Germans raided a crater-post southwards of Ypres. A few of our men are missing. Our aeroplanes carried out useful work yesterday.

Securing Captured Ground

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: Last night, we secured the ground we had gained eastward of Fampoux.

Fighting continues in our favor, westward and north-westward of Lens. We again made progress and captured prisoners and machine-guns. We repulsed three counter-attacks.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: We made further progress eastward of Havrincourt Wood and carried the southern portion of the village of Trescault. There was sharp fighting, the whole day long, south-eastward of Loos. Ground was gained and prisoners taken.

There has been considerable activity and fighting in the air. Five enemy machines were brought down and six driven down. Four of ours are missing.

German Bulletins

(By wireless).—A German official communique yesterday reported: The gradual increase in the artillery bombardment between Loos and the Arras to Cambrai railway-line continues and our troops, representing all the German peoples, are performing heroic deeds every hour, under a very heavy fire, faithful in endurance to death.

In the mighty battle-fields of the Aisne and the Champagne, our thrusting troops yesterday afternoon cleared out the enemy from what was formerly a sugar-factory. We repulsed the Franco-Russian forces, with severe losses, at Brimont.

The French stubbornly attacked near Braye and from Paissy Plains, as far eastward as Craonne and between Prosnes and Suippes. French attacks at Chemin-des-Dames and in the Champagne broke down under our fire.

A German official communique today reported: The artillery bombardment northward of the River Scarpe has increased to the extremest violence. Our destructive fire caught troops on the move. Our counter-attack repulsed an advance made by the British on the north bank of the Scarpe.

Our storming troops blew up the garrison of a block-house near Berry-au-Bac. Engagements at Braye-en-Laonnaise, Hurtebise Farm, along the Rheims-Neufchatel Road, northward of Prosnes and on the west bank of the Suippes resulted in heavy losses to the enemy. We repulsed a French advance, southward of Ripont.

The enemy lost six aeroplanes. Our naval aviators brought down an airship, which fell in flames into the sea, at Nieuport.

Fighting has revived on the Cerna bend and south-westward of Lake Doiran.

Prepare for Big Things

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that a heavy and deliberate bombardment is proceeding and an overwhelming concentration of British artillery is engaged in cutting wire, smashing up the enemy's trenches and wrecking their strong points. There has been a lull of big news, but no pause in the preparation for creating big news.

The British have been steadily creeping forward towards St. Quentin and extending the nut-crackers which, at a pre-arranged moment, will close with a snap on Lens.

Grugies, mentioned in the French communique issued last night, is the southern suburb of St. Quentin. The artillery bombardment here probably indicates that the French are preparing another blow which will complete the encirclement of St. Quentin, cut the St. Quentin to Cambrai Railway and threaten the communications of the army commanded by Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

The stiff fighting on the Laon Plateau and Moronvillers Plateau is due to the desperation of the efforts being made by the Germans to avoid being pushed back into the plains. In their efforts, they are recklessly employing masses of men and losing terribly.

Meanwhile, the British are not idle. The French correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs that the British have virtually completed the consolidation of the positions they have conquered.

9 Divisions Out of Action

Having defeated all the German counter-attacks, the British artillery is now preparing for a fresh advance, naturally co-ordinated to the French plans. This correspondent estimates that nine German divisions were put out of action as the result of the recent British offensive, losing fifty per cent of their effectives.

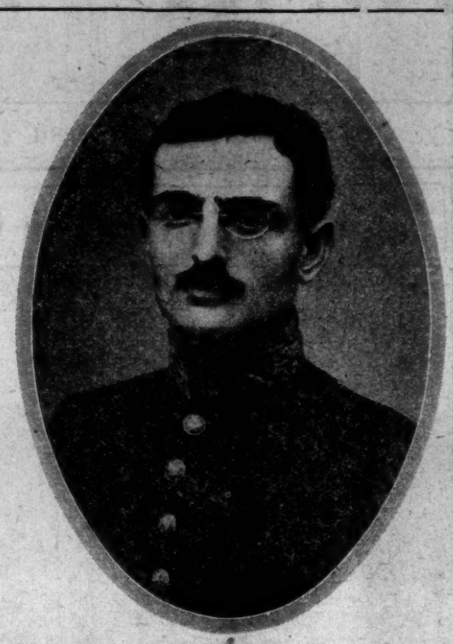
Recently, the enemy have been noticed busily entrenching beyond the Hindenburg line, while fires and explosions are more numerous in the environs of Lens.

The only instance of German chivalry in the war up to the present, namely, in aviation, has vanished. The Germans are now replacing the Iron Cross painted on the wings of their aeroplanes by a circle enclosing a small cross, with a view to deceiving the Allies. Already, several mistakes have occurred.

The King, in a telegram to the President of the French Republic, says: "I warmly congratulate you on the great success that has attended the efforts of the gallant French army in the past week. The news has been received by me and my people with the utmost satisfaction. These victories of our joint armies, I am certain, are an earnest of further steady progress."

M. Naggiar Sails Today for France

M. Naggiar, until recently acting Consul-General for France, departs today for his Homeland. He has been the recipient of many expressions of the esteem and affection of his compatriots during the last week



Mons. E. Naggiar, the retiring French Consul-General, sails for France this morning, by the s.s. Amazone, taking the tender from the M.M. Co's. Jetty at 11 o'clock.

A farewell dinner given by the French community in his honor at the Cercle Sportif Francais, Saturday evening, was attended by over a hundred guests. The opportunity was taken to present M. Naggiar with a souvenir in the form of a large and handsome silver cup

M. Rousse-Lacordaire, who presided, spoke at length of the good work done by the departing Consul-General during his tenure of office here; voicing the gratitude of the residents for the many marks of untiring energy and kindness displayed by him and their keen regret at having to lose him. In conclusion M. Lacordaire expressed the good wishes of the whole community for his success.

M. L. Em. Lemiere, on behalf of the inmates of Siccawei Convent, presented M. Naggiar with a beautifully embroidered tea cloth, worked by themselves, to which was attached a note conveying their gratitude to him.

M. Naggiar, in replying, said that he was quite overwhelmed by all the events of the evening. He was deeply touched by the kind reception, the cordial words and handsome gifts. They would remain with him a lasting memory. It had been a great pleasure for him to work in the perfect community of feeling that had been his happy lot with his fellow countrymen, to realise their understanding of his efforts in the great task of representing France abroad; and he thanked them with all his heart for their help. He felt sure that they would continue to give M. Wilden that confidence which had been so valuable to himself. He further said: "M. Wilden has had a fine career in China. But he has done better than that—he has taken part in the war along with the British army. His appointment is the best compliment that the Government could pay to Shanghai."

M. Naggiar concluded with an impassioned appeal to the name and glory of France and with warm wishes for the prosperity of the French residents of Shanghai, collectively and individually, and for the welfare of the Cercle Sportif Francais. He then toasted "La France qui combat."

After a short speech by M. Wilden several patriotic songs were sung in which the whole company joined.

SOLE AGENTS

Frederick Ezra & Co.

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10,000 Magdeburg Strikers Fired On

(Continued from Page 1)

French in men and materials, especially in railways and guns, and they rely on von Hindenburg's strategical reserve to gain the victory. However, the extraordinary rapidity of the Allied advance has clearly disarranged the plans of the enemy and the appearance of many new German divisions and the crowding of his first line trenches indicates that his reserve is already being used up.

Meanwhile, internal troubles are more and more occupying the German Press. A semi-official telegram from Berlin, announcing the termination of the great strike of munition-makers in Berlin, on Monday, is now admitted to be premature.

250,000 Lay Down Tools

The Lokal Anzeiger states that 250,000 strikers belonging to five factories were still on strike on Wednesday. The Vorwaerts says that, at a meeting of the strikers, on Thursday, a resolution was passed not to resume work, but to send a deputation to see the Chancellor.

The Cologne Gazette states that various strikes occurred at Leipzig on Monday and Tuesday and also there has been a great demonstration at Stoetleritz (?) as a protest against the scarcity of food.

Petrograd, April 20.—At a conference of delegates from the armies and representatives of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, the former asked if the latter advocated a separate peace. M. Sokoloff replied that the Council repudiated such an idea.

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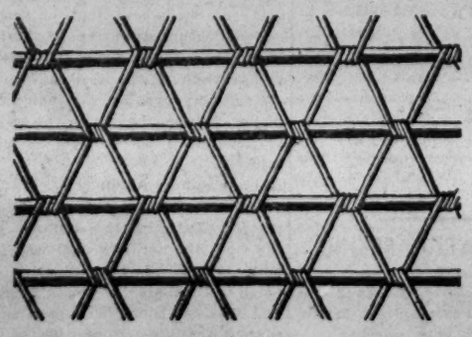

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Notable Libel Case Up in British Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Francis Ellis and John Hays for Mr. Hayley Morriss; and Messrs. A. S. P. White-Cooper and R. F. C. Master for Messrs. E. C. Pearce and Gordon Morriss.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. W. A. Turnbull, W. J. N. Dyer, A. H. Hallam, J. A. Levis and W. M. Sutherland. Mr. T. G. Drakeford was called, but was challenged by Mr. Ellis.

The pleadings in the case are as follow:—

Statement of Claim

1.—The Plaintiff is a duly qualified physician and general medical practitioner and carries on his profession in Shanghai and its neighborhood.

2.—The Defendants are British subjects residing in Shanghai.

3.—The Defendants Edward Charles Pearce and Gordon Morriss were at all material times Directors of the North China Daily News and Herald Limited.

4.—The said North China Daily News and Herald Limited is the owner of a daily newspaper published in Shanghai called The North China Daily News and having a large circulation in China.

5.—On January 15, 1917, the Defendant Hayley Morriss falsely and maliciously wrote and on January 16, 1917, the said three Defendants falsely and maliciously printed and published or caused to be printed and published of the Plaintiff and of him as a medical practitioner in The North China Daily News of January 16, 1917, the following words:—

'Medical Etiquette'

"To the Editor of the
North China Daily News."

"Sir,—Everyone is prepared to recognise medical etiquette but it must be observed in a reasonable way. A case in point to explain what I mean.

"In a recent case a friend of mine was seriously ill in Shanghai. He was attended by his own doctor. In my opinion he was not improving and I was anxious that a second opinion as to his case and its treatment should be taken. I informed the doctor in question that I would like a consultation, giving him the name of the medical man whom I wished called in. When I mentioned my request over the telephone I was immediately rung off. Five minutes later I rang him up again and told him what my opinion was of his unprofessional conduct. The doctor in charge of the case refused to permit the consultation (which I said should be at my own expense) on the ground that the disease was taking its normal course. This may have been so but it really had nothing to do with my request. As a matter of fact a few days after this statement was made my friend died. Anybody who has any common sense will admit that the heads of two different firms are better than one and that being the case surely it was unreasonable that my request should have been refused. The value of consultations between doctors of different firms in serious cases is continually being proved in Shanghai as elsewhere. I myself have in mind a particular case in Shanghai where the life of a patient was undoubtedly saved by the relatives acting on the advice of the doctor called into consultation and an operation taking place against the opinion of the other two doctors.

"My object in writing this letter is to prevent if possible a recurrence in the future of any similar incident.

"I am, etc.,
(Sgd.) "Hayley Morriss."

6.—By the Doctor mentioned in such letter the Defendants meant and were understood to mean the Plaintiff.

7.—By the said words the Defendants meant and were understood to mean that the Plaintiff was more concerned for the observance of medical etiquette than for the welfare of his patient.

8.—By reason of the matters aforesaid the Plaintiff has been much injured in his credit and reputation and in his said profession of physician and general medical practitioner.

The Plaintiff claims damages and costs

Statement of Defence

(Of the Defendant Hayley Morriss)

1.—This defendant admits the first, second, third and fourth paragraphs of the Statement of Claim.

2.—With regard to the fifth paragraph of the Statement of Claim, this Defendant admits that he wrote and caused to be printed and published in the North China Daily News of January 10, 1917, the letter set out in the said paragraph; but he denies that he did so either falsely or maliciously.

3.—With regard to the sixth paragraph of the Statement of Claim, the doctor mentioned in the letter was in fact the plaintiff; but this defendant does not admit that the letter was so understood by readers of the said newspaper, and he did not mean it to be so understood. The general question raised in the letter was a matter of public interest and proper for newspaper discussion, and the letter was fair comment thereon, and he wrote it and caused it to be printed and published in good faith and without any malice towards the plaintiff.

4.—With regard to the seventh paragraph of the statement of claim, the words of the letter do not mean what the Plaintiff alleges, and they are not reasonably capable of the alleged or any defamatory meaning, and in their natural sense they are no libel. The said words, so far as they consist of facts, are true; and, so far as they consist of expressions of opinion, are fair comment on such facts.

5.—With regard to the eighth paragraph of the Statement of Claim, the said publication has not caused the alleged or any injury to the plaintiff, either in his credit, reputation or profession.

Amended Statement of Defence

(Of the Defendants Edward Charles Pearce and Gordon Morriss.)

1.—These Defendants admit the first, second, third and fourth paragraphs of the Statement of Claim.

2.—With regard to the fifth paragraph of the Statement of Claim, the Defendant Hayley Morriss wrote and caused to be printed and published in the North China Daily News on January 16, 1917, the letter set out in the said paragraph. These Defendants took no part in the writing or composition of the letter; and they passed it for printing and publication only in their capacity of two of the directors of the North China Daily News and Herald Limited, at the request of the Defendant Hayley Morriss, and on his assurance that all the statements contained in the letter were true in substance and in fact, and that the form of the letter had been settled by his solicitor. As regards certain of the allegations of fact contained in the said letter the same are true in substance and in fact. So far as the said letter consists of matters of comment the said comment was fair comment made in good faith and without malice upon the said facts, which are matters of public interest.

Particulars

The following are the allegations of fact contained in the said letter and referred to above as being true in substance and in fact:—

"In a recent case a friend of mine was seriously ill in Shanghai. He was attended by his own doctor. In my opinion he was not improving and I was anxious that a second opinion as to his case and its treatment should be taken. I informed the doctor in question that I would like a consultation, giving him the name of the medical man whom I wished called in . . . . . The doctor in charge of the case refused to permit the consultation (which I said should be at my own expense) on the ground that the disease was taking its normal course. . . . . As a matter of fact a few days after this statement was made my friend died. . . . . ."

3.—With regard to the sixth paragraph of the Statement of Claim, these Defendants were aware that the doctor mentioned in the letter was in fact the Plaintiff: but they do not admit that the letter was so understood by readers of the said Newspaper, and they did not mean it to be so understood. Before the action commenced, these Defendants offered to publish any statement which the Plaintiff might care to make, together with an apology if such statement should show it to be reasonably required; but the Plaintiff declined the said offer.

4.—With regard to the seventh paragraph of the Statement of Claim, the words of the letter do not mean what the Plaintiff alleges, and they are not reasonably capable of the alleged or any defamatory meaning, and in their natural sense they are no libel.

5.—With regard to the eighth paragraph of the Statement of Claim, the said publication has not caused the alleged or any injury to the Plaintiff, either in his credit, reputation or profession.

In opening for the plaintiff Mr. Macleod mentioned that the action was in respect of certain things which took place during the end of the life of a man who was in a prominent position in Shanghai, and it would be necessary during the case to refer to certain matters closely connected with the affairs of that man. It might have occurred to the jury already—if not, it would do so before long—that an action of this kind was most regrettable. It was most unfortunate indeed that when a man who had just died, other parties, including his friends, should have a quarrel about his affairs, a quarrel which ends in those affairs of his being opened, spoken of and quarrelled about in a law court. In this particular case they were going to deal with matters of an entirely private nature which really concerned the late Mr. Mackinnon and no-one else at all. When the jury had heard the whole story, counsel thought they would be satisfied that it was not the plaintiff's fault that this had had to be done. Plaintiff had tried his best to obtain some sort of redress, or some satisfaction short of proceedings for libel, but he was not able to obtain any reasonable satisfaction.

Mr. Macleod said he thought that all three of the defendants might have thought twice before publishing this attack on a medical man; they might have thought of the respect which was due to a man recently dead and have respect to the feelings of his relatives and friends, and his private affairs. The action in this case was for damages for libel, the meaning of which counsel proceeded to explain. The words used, he said, must be defamatory to the plaintiff, and they must be false—or at any rate some part of them. The plaintiff had to satisfy the jury that people reading the letter read it as referring to himself; also that the words used were injurious to his credit and reputation in his profession. The question of falseness in libel proceedings was presumed in favor of the plaintiff, and it was for the defendant to show that what he said was true.

With one slight exception the two defences filed in this case were very similar, added Mr. Macleod. They both admitted the publication, but they both denied that the words were read as referring to Dr. Marsh. They both admitted that the doctor in question was Dr. Marsh and both defences denied that the words were defamatory; they said there was no libel and that the words used were "fair comment" and made on a matter of public interest. The question of whether the subject of the letter was a matter of public interest did not concern the jury—that was a question entirely for his Lordship. As to the comments being fair and the question of malice, counsel would deal later, but he did not think either would concern them very much because they had first to deal with the question whether certain statements of fact were true. He could tell them at once that he thought the whole case would turn on the single question, viz., whether the allegations of fact contained in that letter were true.

This was an action against three different persons, Mr. Macleod proceeded and the case of the plaintiff was that all three were responsible for publication. Messrs. Pearce and Gordon Morriss were not sued as directors or representatives of the N.C.D. News or in any other way than in their personal private capacity. The law was that where two or more persons did an injury to another party, each of the wrong-doers was liable for all the consequences. Mr. Hayley Morriss himself could not have published the letter in the N.C.D. News without the assistance of Mr. Pearce and Mr. Gordon Morriss. The reason for that, as the jury would hear, was that the editor of the paper would not publish the letter.

Turning to the facts, as alleged by the plaintiff, Mr. Macleod said that the most serious part of this case to his client depended on the jury fully understanding Dr. Marsh's position. They must consider Dr. Marsh's conduct, his attitude throughout in the case in connection with the different requests made to him and the consultation and they must also consider the wishes of the late Mr Mackinnon as expressed to him (Dr. Marsh) when he was acting as his doctor. The whole case turned on the jury's understanding what those wishes were and the effect which they must

(Continued on Page 4)

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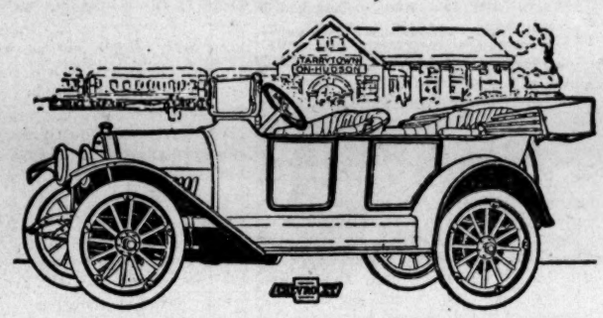

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Notable Libel Case Up in British Court

(Continued from Page 3)

have had on Dr. Marsh. Mr. Hayley Morriss had stated, in one part of the particulars filed by him, that "on one occasion Dr. Marsh told him that Mr. Mackinnon did not wish the consultation." That statement was not in the letter complained of. It was also suggested by Mr. Morriss that no attention should have been paid to Mr. Mackinnon's wishes as to a consultation and that being so counsel would explain the exact position. Mr. Hayley Morriss was informed of Mr. Mackinnon's wishes and he was informed of those wishes as a reason why Dr. Marsh could not comply with the request for a consultation. Dr. Marsh paid attention to the wishes of his client and when the jury had heard the whole case counsel thought they would agree with him that he had good reason for so doing. The late Mr. Mackinnon gave emphatic and repeated directions to the plaintiff with regard to the "interference," as he called it, of the friends. What Mr. Mackinnon had said to Dr. Marsh was this: "Stand between me and my friends; don't let them interfere."

In December last, Mr. Macleod added, the late Mr. Mackinnon was far from well, and, after having a tooth extracted, suffered from neuralgia, fever and sleeplessness. He was advised by Dr. Marsh to go to the Nursing Home, and it was about that time—about the middle of December—that he repeated and emphasised his wishes about his friends not being allowed to interfere with him. Just about this time one of his friends—Mrs. E. C. Peace—telephoned to Dr. Marsh requesting him to visit Mr. Mackinnon at her house, saying that she did not wish Mr. Mackinnon to know she was making that request. Dr. Marsh replied that he could not comply with the request unless Mr. Mackinnon was first informed. On December 17 a second request, in which Mr. Pearce joined, was made for Dr. Marsh to see Mr. Mackinnon at Mr. Pearce's house, but Dr. Marsh would not consent to go unless Mr. Mackinnon was first told about it. The following day Dr. Marsh saw Mr. Mackinnon and told him of the request, and Mr. Mackinnon was very much annoyed and again repeated the directions he had previously given. On December 19 Dr. Marsh had a consultation with two of his partners regarding Mr. Mackinnon's condition, as a result of which the patient was again advised to go into the Nursing Home for treatment, and Mr. Pearce, who was naturally interested as Chairman of the Council, was informed of this. On December 21 Mr. Mackinnon went to Foochow and on his return on the 31st went straight to the Nursing Home. At this time he again repeated his request regarding his friends, stating: "Keep me away from my friends; I want rest; I want to be kept quiet, and I don't want to see anybody." It turned out then that he was suffering from typhoid fever.

On January 1 Mr. Gordon Morriss telephoned to Dr. Marsh stating that he had arranged with Dr. Bolton, a local practitioner, to see Mr. Mackinnon in consultation with the plaintiff. Dr. Marsh was somewhat taken aback and asked if Mr. Mackinnon knew of the arrangement. On being told "No" he said he could not very well fall into the arrangement and pointed out that Mr. Morriss had no right whatever to arrange a consultation without the knowledge of Mr. Mackinnon, and also without mentioning it to him (Dr. Marsh). The plaintiff said he proposed to arrange for Mr. Mackinnon to see the partners of his firm; also that Mr. Gordon Morriss should go and see him and that if Mr. Mackinnon was agreeable Dr. Bolton might be called in. Shortly after that Dr. Marsh got a telephone message from Dr. Bolton to ask, what about the consultation? Plaintiff pointed out that the arrangement had been made without Mr. Mackinnon's knowledge, and that he could not fall in with the suggestion without seeing Mr. Mackinnon. Almost immediately after Dr. Marsh asked his patient whether he would like to see Dr. Bolton, and Mr. Mackinnon said he did not wish to see Dr. Bolton, that he did not know him, that he was perfectly satisfied, and that he did not wish for the consultation which his friends had suggested. It was then suggested by Dr. Marsh that he (the patient) should see Dr. Marsh's partners, and to this he agreed.

On January 1, Dr. Marsh received a letter from Mr. Pearce saying he should like him to have a consultation with his partners and also with Dr. Bolton at once. Dr. Marsh replied that he had arranged a consultation with one of his partners. No reference was made to a consultation with Dr. Bolton because plaintiff was not very well pleased with the way Mr. Pearce had approached him and also what Mr. Mackinnon had told him. The same day Dr. Macleod and Dr. Marsh saw the patient and both thought he was suffering from typhoid. Dr. Macleod telephoned Mr. Pearce and told him he had had a consultation and that he and Dr. Marsh thought the patient was suffering from typhoid. At the same time he said if Mr. Pearce still wished a consulation with Dr. Bolton he knew of no reason why it should not be held. Mr. Pearce replied that he was now quite satisfied and it was not necessary. A curious incident occurred on the same day. Mr. Gordon Morriss telephoned to Dr. Billinghurst and mentioned that it was a surgical case and for that reason he wanted a consultation with Dr. Bolton. Dr. Billinghurst said he would convey the message to his partner and did so. In the evening Mr. Gordon Morriss again telephoned and was then told that according to the doctors who had seen the patient it was not a surgical case but a case of fever, probably typhoid or paratyphoid.

The next day Dr. Billinghurst saw Mr. Mackinnon and formed the same opinion. On that day the report from the Health Office on the blood specimen sent was received, in the negative. Mr. Mackinnon also was somewhat improved on that day and the following day.

His temperature fell, he slept better, was quieter, and there was a general improvement. Another blood specimen was sent to the Health Office. It was at this point, January 3, that Mr. Hayley Morriss came into the matter first. On that day Mrs. Hayley Morriss telephoned to plaintiff and asked how Mr. Mackinnon was. She asked a number of questions and was somewhat insistent. She was told of this apparent improvement in his condition. She was told his temperature had fallen towards the normal. The Health Office report was mentioned and she was told that on the whole he had made some progress and there was an improvement but that he, Dr. Marsh, had no doubt and was still treating the case as one of typhoid. The same day or the following day Dr. Billinghurst saw Mr. Gordon Morriss and told him he had seen Mr. Mackinnon and that it was a case of typhoid beyond any reasonable doubt and he would tell them that Gordon Morriss was apparently quite satisfied. After that neither the plaintiff nor any of his partners heard any request from Mr. Gordon Morriss for this consultation. On January 5, Dr. Marshall saw the patient also and thought it was typhoid and it was decided then and there to say definitely that they diagnosed the case as one of typhoid. Dr. Marsh saw Mr. Pearce and told him so and on the same day also he wrote him to that effect. In his letter he said, as it would mean a long illness, it would be two or three months before Mr. Mackinnon would be fit for work.

The result of the second blood test was that there was a typhoid reaction, confirming the diagnosis of the doctors. On that day, the 5th, Dr. Marsh met Mr. E. C. Pearce at the Nursing Home. He had been there to see Mr. Mackinnon. Plaintiff mentioned the letter he had written and asked if Mr. Pearce were satisfied. Mr. Pearce expressed himself as quite satisfied, and after that made no further request for a consultation with Dr. Bolton or anyone also. On January 7, Mrs. Hayley Morriss telephoned Dr. Marsh and asked for Mr. Mackinnon's condition. She pressed particularly to know his temperature and was told. She asked particularly whether he was severely ill and was told by Dr. Marsh that he considered anyone having typhoid fever as seriously ill and that he would be so until a week or ten days after he was convalescent. On January 7, Mr. Hayley Morriss telephoned plaintiff and this was the telephone communication referred to in the pleadings. Mr. Morriss told Dr. Marsh somewhat abruptly that he wished Dr. Bolton to see Mr. Mackinnon. He practically put a demand. Plaintiff replied that he refused to be spoken to in this way and he was then rung off and then he, plaintiff, rang off. That was all that happened the first time. A few minutes later Mr. Hayley Morriss again rang up and said he would expose plaintiff in the papers. He said "I will do you all the damage I can: I will see Pearce and do you all the damage I can." He was very angry and also he would telegraph to Mackinnon's father and would force him to give a consultation. Mr. Morriss finished by saying he did not believe in the diagnosis of typhoid fever. Dr. Marsh said the Health Office had confirmed the diagnosis, and that Mr. Pearce was quite satisfied. Dr. Marsh concluded that if Mr. Morriss had anything more to say he should put it in writing as he would not discuss the matter. Dr. Marsh said nothing about the disease taking its normal course.

Immediately after Dr. Billinghurst was rung up by Mr. Morriss who complained of Dr. Marsh's behavior. Mr. Morriss admitted it. He said "Look here, Marsh is quite impossible. I telephoned him and he rang me off." He further said he had no confidence in Dr. Marsh and that Dr. Marsh did not understand the case. In view of this extraordinary behavior Dr. Marsh the next day asked Mr. Mackinnon again whether he would like to see Dr. Bolton and told him plainly that his friend Hayley Morriss was very anxious he should see Dr. Bolton. Again Mr. Mackinnon said he did not desire it; in fact he refused.

On that day, January 8, Dr. Marsh wrote to Dr. Bolton on the subject, saying he was sure Dr. Bolton was not a party to such methods and that while in the ordinary way he would be glad to have Dr. Bolton in a consultation he would not be coerced. Dr. Marsh also said Mr. Mackinnon was normal and it was apparently this last sentence which had been fixed on Mr. Hayley Morriss' mind. On the evening of the 8th Mrs. Hayley Morriss telephoned Dr. Billinghurst and asked why Dr. Bolton was not called in. She said she would have to telegraph to Mr. Mackinnon's father. Dr. Billinghurst asked: "What on earth are you going to say?" She said: "To say that the doctors attending him would not have a consultation." Dr. Billinghurst pointed out three doctors had already seen the patient, in addition to Dr. Marsh. Mrs. Morriss then called her husband to the telephone who proceeded to abuse—he could use no other word—Dr. Marsh heartily. He said he was useless and did not understand his work. Dr. Billinghurst naturally protested against this sort of thing and said he had no right to speak in that sort of way and told Mr. Morriss again Mr. Mackinnon did not wish a consultation. Later that same day Hayley Morriss telephoned again to Dr. Billinghurst. He had evidently heard of Dr. Marsh's letter to Dr. Bolton. Dr. Billinghurst told him Mr. Mackinnon had twice told Dr. Marsh he did not want to see Dr. Bolton. Mr. Morriss said: "Oh, yes: Mackinnon does not know I am anxious he should see Dr. Bolton." Dr. Billinghurst told him Mr. Mackinnon did know and Dr. Marsh had mentioned his name to his patient. On hearing that Mr. Morriss said: "Why did you not tell me that before? That being so it is quite different and my responsibility ceases."

Mr. Macleod spoke until the conclusion of the forenoon hearing.

On the resumption Mr. O. M. Green, editor of the North China Daily News, was the first witness called. He said the letter was brought to him at about 6 p.m. on the evening before publication, by Mr. Hayley Morriss, who asked that it be published. Witness did not agree off hand; eventually he agreed. Mr. Morriss began by telling the circumstances under which he had written the letter and then showed witness the letter, which he read carefully. He decided it was a letter on which he ought to consult with Mr. E. C. Pearce, as his Chairman of Directors, before taking any action. Mr. Morriss agreed that it would be fairer to take this course and, on witness ascertaining that Mr. Peace was at home, Mr. Morris took the letter out to Mr. Pearce. About 7 p.m. Mr. Pearce rang witness up and said that so far as he could see the letter was harmless but it would be referred to the other director who had seen it. Eventually Mr. Harry Morris rang witness up and acquiesced and the letter went into the paper the next day.

The letter went on Page Seven in the paper because the page on which correspondence usually appeared had gone to press.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hays, Mr. Green said he remembered Mr. Hayley Morris telling him that he thought the letter was extremely mild.

Harry E. Morriss, called by Mr. Macleod, said he was a director of the North China Daily News and agreed to the publication of the letter in question after hearing his brother's opinion on it. That was the first witness had heard about the matter. Witness demurred after reading the letter, but when he learnt that legal advise had been taken on the matter and that the letter was signed by Mr. Hayley Morriss he did not oppose its publication.

N. O. Liddell, acting Secretary of the Municipal Council, spoke as to receiving a telegram from Mr. Mackinnon with a request to ask Dr. Marsh for certain information, which he obtained and replied.

By Mr. Ellis—On his return from Foochow witness found Mr. Mackinnon looking very ill. Before he went away he was "a sick man," and when he returned he was what might be described as "a very sick man."

The plaintiff was then called. He said he had attended the late Mr. Mackinnon for several months before his last illness. In December last witness referred him to Dr. Ivy, who extracted one of his teeth. Witness at that time advised him to lie up and rest, and to do so in the Nursing Home. On several occasions deceased told witness that he did not wish anybody to take any interest in his health without his sanction, mentioning especially that several people had been interfering regarding his health. On one occasion in December a request was made to witness by Mrs. Pearce that witness should see Mr. Mackinnon at her house. Witness declined to do so. On December 17, witness was rung up by Mrs. Pearce again with the same request. This was a Sunday afternoon. Witness asked if Mr. Mackinnon was in bed, and, if he was not, would he speak to him on the telephone. The reply he got was that they did not wish Mr. Mackinnon to know that he was being visited at Mr. Pearce's house.

When witness heard that Mackinnon had gone to Foochow he thought that, feeling better, he had decided to take a Christmas vacation away from Shanghai. One of the first things Mackinnon said to witness when he came back was: "For God's sake, Marsh keep me away from my friends. I want to be alone and not see anyone. You think it strange of me sending that cable from Foochow but I realise I made a mistake in leaving Shanghai against your advice."

The patient was then suffering from re-action from travelling. He was much shaken but perfectly clear mentally. Witness could see there was something new in his condition. He saw he was suffering from fever of a typhoid or paratyphoid type, and witness gave the nurses directions to treat it as a case of typhoid.

On January 1 a man telephoned witness and said he had decided that there would be a consultation with Dr. Bolton and that he had Mr. Pearce's sanction. On being asked by witness as to his identity he said he was Gordon Morris and Mackinnon's friend. Witness asked: "Have you Mackinnon's consent?" He answered: "No." Witness said it was quite irregular and that the doctor in charge should have been consulted and also the patient. Witness continued that he could not agree to any such consultation.

Immediately after, witness went straight to the Nursing Home and saw Mackinnon and asked him if he wished to be seen by Dr. Bolton, as his friends evidently wished that he should do so. He replied: "No, certainly not: I do not wish to see anybody else." Later, when witness asked Mr. Pearce if he was quite satisfied—Dr. Macleod in the meantime having seen the patient— he answered in the affirmative. Witness asked that question because he felt he ought to have Mr. Pearce's support. Witness saw Mackinnon always twice and sometimes three times a day. It was a severe case. There was nothing unusual in it but in a man of Mackinnon's temperament it tended to an acuteness of mind.

Witness continued that he was not interfered with again until January 7. He then found on returning from his round that he had been rung up several times by the Morriss family. Witness rang up and talked to Mrs. Hayley Morriss. She asked a great many questions in detail about the patient, questions he would not ordinarily answer. Witness answered her. In the evening he again found he had been rung up by Hayley Morriss. On getting him on the wire, Mr. Morriss said in a peremptory way: "I want Mackinnon to see Dr. Bolton." Witness replied: "If you speak to me like that you can ring off," and witness rang off.

Later that evening, in his bedroom, Mr. Morriss again rang and said: "Look here, Marsh, your conduct is disgraceful and most unprofessional. I will write to the papers about you and do you all the damage I can. You are a Municipal servant and I will see Mr. Pearce and do you all the injury I can. I will wire to Mackinnon's father and force you to this consultation. I do not believe in your diagnosis of typhoid fever."

There was a flow of language but witness remembered that part distinctly; that was the gist of it. Witness replied that he had reported Mr. Mackinnon's illness to the chairman of the Municipal Council as typhoid fever and that the Health Office report had confirmed this diagnosis. He also said his patient did not wish to see Dr. Bolton. He did not say anything about the disease running its normal course.

Q.—You felt annoyed? A.—I was very much annoyed.

He did not hear Mr. Morriss say Mackinnon was semi-delirious. He might have said to Mrs. Morriss that Mackinnon was progressing as well as could be expected, but not to Mr. Morriss. When witness spoke to Mackinnon about seeing Dr. Bolton there was no question of his understanding what was meant. A nurse was present and witness took particular care that she heard him ask Mackinnon—because when Mr. Morriss threatened him he thought it was just as well to have a witness. The nurse was Miss Thomlinson.

Having regard to Mackinnon's condition witness considered it was not unreasonable to consult him: he might put it stronger and say it would have been very wrong not to have consulted him in a matter like that. Mackinnon, when refusing to see Dr. Bolton, added that he did not know why witness asked Dr. Marshall and the other doctors to see him. It was not possible that witness used the expression: "Progressing normally" to Mr. Morriss: he used it to Dr. Bolton as to a professional brother who could understand it. There was no ill-feeling between himself and Dr. Bolton on this or any other case.

There was nothing noteworthy in Mackinnon's condition from that time on. He seemed to be making satisfactory progress in every way, particularly up to the 12th—the day before he died. The nurses remarked on how much better he seemed on the 12th. On the 13th when witness got to the Nursing Home he found that Mackinnon had just died. Dr. Marshall had been there for some time.

Witness said he had had special experience of typhoid. For three years he was medical officer in one of the largest fever hospitals in the United Kingdom. He had charge of the typhoid wards and over 1,000 cases came under his care. He had done special work for the Government of India, under Sir Almroth Wright and others in the Bombay Presidency for over 2½ years, in typhoid and other similar work.

In China he had seen a good many cases of typhoid fever come under his care, in the course of his practice and recently at the French front he was associated with Sir Almroth Wright in typhoid investigation.

Q.—With regard to the question of hemorrhage, which was apparently the cause or connected with the cause of death in this case, is that a constant danger in typhoid or very unusual? A.—It is one of the dangers in typhoid.

His Lordship—You say one of the dangers? A.—One of the serious dangers.

Mr. Macleod—Is there anything very much that can be done for it? A.—When it is severe, very little.

Q.—Did you read the letter of January 16? A.—Yes.

Q.—Will you describe shortly what you felt about it? A.—I felt irritated by the letter, when I saw the name under it, and partly amused. I thought it was an outrageous letter and a very unjust letter but when I saw the name under it I felt rather amused.

Q.—Did you determine to do anything? A.—I did not think of doing anything at first.

Q.—When you say at first, for how long? A.—For several days.

Q.—And then why did you do anything? A.—Because I heard my patients were commenting on the letter and saying that everybody was talking about the letter. The talk was in the Club and on the Stock Exchange—everywhere. Although generally the feeling was one of sympathy for me, some people thought I had not acted rightly.

Q.—You then took legal proceedings? A.—Yes.

This concluded the examination-in-chief and the Court adjourned until this morning.

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DESTROYERS' RAID ON DOVER UNSUCCESSFUL

Two Boats Sunk and Thirty Germans Killed; British Lose 22 Men One Message States

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 21.—The Admiralty has issued the following communique: Last night, five German destroyers attempted to raid Dover. They fired a number of rounds into a ploughed field, a few miles from Dover and then steered in the direction of some of our shipping, possibly with the intention of attacking it, but met two vessels of the Dover patrol.

These vessels, in five minutes, engaged and sunk at least two, possibly three, of the enemy. The remainder fled at high-speed, escaping in the darkness.

Our vessels suffered no material damage and our casualties were exceedingly light, in comparison with the results obtained. Our vessels were handled with remarkable gallantry and dash and the tactics pursued were a very fine example of destroyer-work.

We succeeded in saving 10 German officers and 108 men from the vessels we sunk.

Another message says: Twenty-two British dead have been landed at Dover (? as a result of the fight with five German destroyers).

The bodies of thirty Germans from the sunken destroyers have been picked up in the Channel by trawlers and landed at Dover. They include several officers.

Unofficial accounts of the raid state that salvoes of German star-shells, preluding the bombardment, were seen at 12.30 a.m. Then, rapid firing was heard, which lasted for ten minutes, all the shells falling in a radius of a quarter of a mile, without doing the slightest damage.

Silence followed till 1.45 a.m., when firing was heard twenty to thirty miles distant, apparently of bigger guns. The flashes were visible, moving eastwards as the Germans fled. The night was fine, but misty.

The news of the sinking of the German destroyers was brought by British destroyers, later in the morning. Two British destroyers reached their home port later in the day and were enthusiastically cheered by the fleet for distinguishing themselves.

A German official communique reports: After a naval engagement, on the night of April 20-21, east of Dover, the destroyers G-85 and G-42 are reported lost.

DR. SWARTZ SPEAKS ON FOOD SUPPLY

Before Riksdag States that Fear Of Starvation Unfounded; 20,000 Wait Outside

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, April 21.—The new Premier, Dr. Swartz, made his first statement in the Riksdag, today, replying to interpellations on the subject of food supply. He recited the various restrictions on exports and said that the fear of starvation was unfounded. The interpellators regretted that all exports are not prohibited.

A crowd of 20,000 demonstrated outside the Riksdag and appointed a deputation to await on the Government on the subject of the dearness of food. The Socialist Branting, addressing the demonstrators, exhorted the people to be calm, as the new Government is not concealing the situation, like its predecessor.

GERMANS GIVE DENIAL OF OUTRAGING DEAD

Assert English Newspapers Mistranslated 'Cadaver;' What Dictionary Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 21.—The German wireless service denies that the bodies of dead soldiers are treated as alleged by the English newspapers. It says that these newspapers have mistranslated as "human corpses" the German word "cadaver," which really means "carcases of animals."

[Regarding this explanation, reference to the dictionary compiled by the eminent German professor, Dr. Felix Flugel, gives the translation as follows: Corpse; carcase; subject for anatomy; body.]

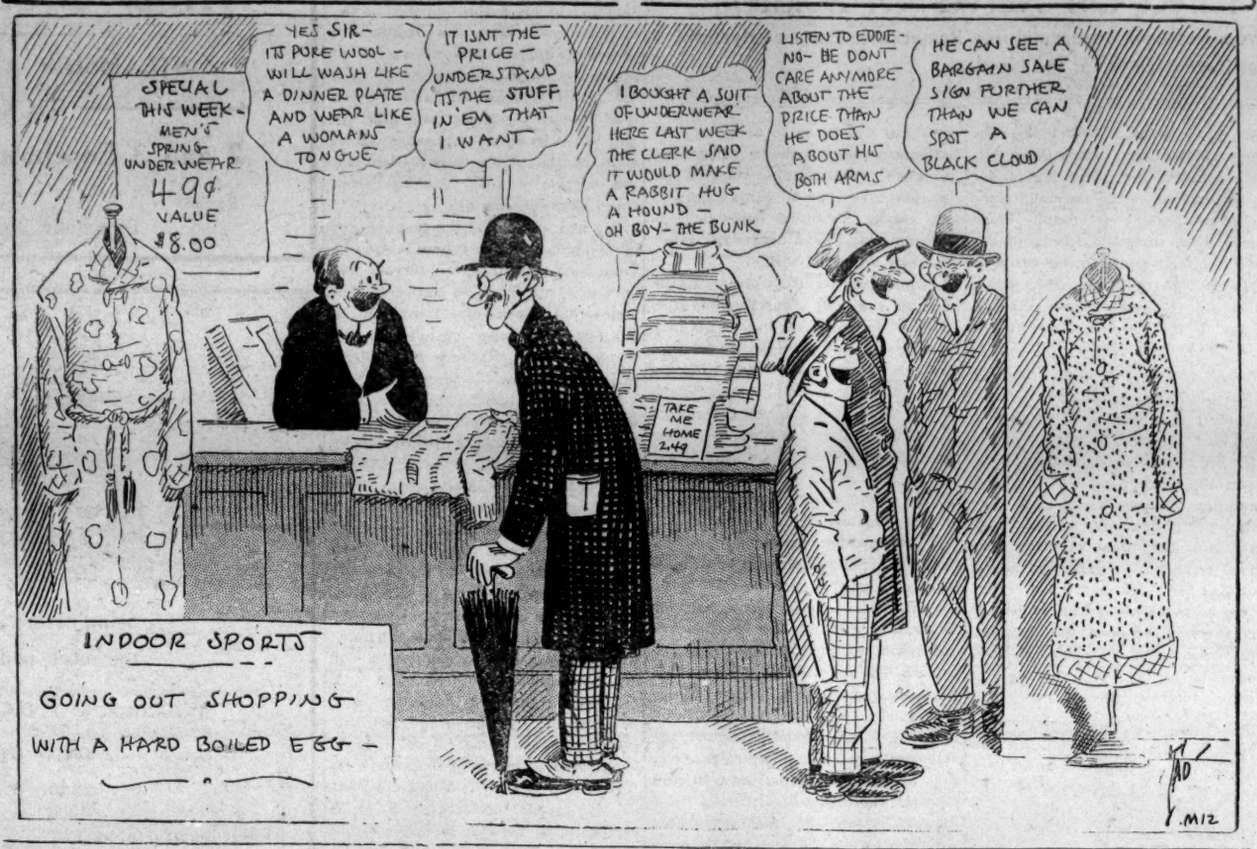
Obituary

Famous Punch Editor

Reuter's Service

London, April 22.—The death is announced of Sir Francis Burnand, Editor of Punch, 1862-1906.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad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YES SIR- ITS PURE WOOL - WILL WASH LIKE A DINNER PLATE AND WEAR LIKE A WOMANS TONGUE
IT ISNT THE PRICE - UNDERSTAND ITS THE STUFF IN 'EM THAT I WANT
I BOUGHT A SUIT OF UNDERWEAR HERE LAST WEEK THE CLERK SAID IT WOULD MAKE A RABBIT HUG A HOUND - OH BOY- THE BUNK
LISTEN TO EDDIE - NO- HE DONT CARE ANYMORE ABOUT THE PRICE THAN HE DOES ABOUT HIS BOTH ARMS
HE CAN SEE A BARGAIN SALE SIGN FURTHER THAN WE CAN SPOT A BLACK CLOUD
TAKE ME HOME 249
INDOOR SPORTS
GOING OUT SHOPPING WITH A HARD BOILED EGG -
TAD
MIZ

Big Hit Scored By Dr. H. A. L. Fisher

House of Commons Adopts His Proposals Regarding Education Without Dissent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 20.—Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, scored a triumph in the House of Commons and his proposals were unanimously approved. He described the new era in education and said that the bulk of the increase in the estimates was due to the increase of teachers' salaries.

His proposals included raising the school age to fourteen, the development of education in agriculture at village schools, liberal scholarships, the maintenance of grants for the poor in secondary schools and Universities, reduction of the multiplicity of examinations and national physical training.

Italians Officials And Lloyd George Meet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, April 20.—Official.—The Italian Premier, Signor Boselli, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino, Mr. Lloyd George and M. Ribot, accompanied by their respective Ambassadors and military advisers, have had a conference at St. Jean de Maurienne, in Savoie, at which the very cordial relations and perfect understanding existing between the Allies was again demonstrated.

Use of Wheat, Rye And Rice Restricted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 20.—The Press Bureau announces: The Food Controller restricts the use of wheat and rye to the purpose of seed or the manufacture of flour and confines the use of rice and flour derived from wheat, rye and rice to the purposes of human food.

GERMAN DESERTERS ATTACKED BY UHLANS

Fight Lasts Half Hour Resulting In Thirty Being Wounded; Eight Escape

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 20.—The Handelsblad reports that six hundred German fusiliers, sailors and Landsturmers deserted recently and tried to cross the frontier from Belgium into Holland. Two hundred Uhlans were sent in pursuit and attacked with machine-guns.

The fight lasted for half-an-hour and thirty men were wounded. Eight slightly wounded Germans succeeded in reaching Dutch soil.

DR. R. W. DONOHOE
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BUILDING MILLION TONS OF VESSELS PER ANNUM

Britain Confines Work to Boats Of Smaller Type; Three Standard Sizes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 20.—The Shipping Controller announces that the output of steamers over 100 tons each during the six months ending December was less than the estimate, but the output in March exceeded it, being at the rate of over a million tons per annum.

No ship of 14,000 tons has been ordered, but the policy being carried out is of building seven ships of 2,000 tons each, instead of one of 14,000. The three types of standard ships contracted for are approximately 5,000 tons, 3,000 and 2,000 tons respectively.

NEW PAPERS PROHIBITED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 21.—The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade, under the Defence of the Realm regulations, prohibits the publication of any new newspaper.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 21.—The Press Bureau announces that the Prime Minister returned to London this evening, after a series of conferences with the French and Italian Governments.

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S. V. C. Orders

Corps orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C., Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, April 23, 1917.

No. 25.—Inspection Parade.—Reference Corps Order No. 23. The Corps will parade for inspection by the chairman and members of the Municipal Council, on Saturday, April 28, at 3.30 p.m.

The O. C. the Japanese Company will detail one Officer (2/Lieut. D. Inowka) and 3 N.C.Os. as Color Party, and the Japanese Company will escort the Color from Headquarters to the Polo Ground and back.

The Corps will parade on the Polo ground in line facing west, under instruction from the C.S.O.

The Infantry will fall in on the ground in front of the Golf Club at 3 p.m., in quarter column by the left facing south, under command of Major Pilcher.

O.Cs. Light Horse, Artillery, Maxims, Engineers and Maritimes, will parade in time to march into position by 3.15 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order with Caps. Medals and Swords will be worn.

No. 26.—Church Parade.—Reference Corps Order No. 24.

Dress.—Church Parade Order with Caps, not Helmets.

WOMEN AND WAR WORK.

Both in munition factories and on the land our women are doing splendid work for Britain, often regardless of themselves.

One young woman of 18 writes:—"I started work on a farm several months ago, but last August began to feel the effects. What with milking, pig feeding, etc., and being constantly on wet ground, it proved too much for me. I had a dull aching in my back and legs—sometimes all over my body—and I lost all my energy. I could not eat or sleep properly; I was short tempered and run down. Some friends were unkind enough to say I had become a walking ghost.

Yet now they are all surprised, for after taking a short course of Dr. Williams' pink pills, there is a great difference in me. The colour has returned to my cheeks, my appetite has returned. I sleep well, and can do my work without distress. I am very grateful for the good Dr. Williams' pink pills have done me.

This statement of Miss Maud Cavanagh, of The Fields, Northwood, England, Salop, conveys a hint to thousands of women in ill-health to invigorate their blood and strengthen their nerves by beginning Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people without delay. Obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post free, one bottle for $1.50, six for $8.00, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Hongkong Businessmen And After-War Trade

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, April 23.—There will be an extraordinary meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, tomorrow, with reference to trade after the war and other matters in that connection.

BILLIARDS FINAL

The final of the Shanghai Billiard Association Open Handicap between Messrs. Lamouroux and Brewer is to take place at the Engineers' Institute at 9 p.m. tomorrow. There will be no charge for admission but the Committee of the Shanghai Billiard Association hopes that all spectators will subscribe to the Fund for Shanghai Wounded.

MACKENSEN LAUNCHED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 22.—A telegram from Berlin announces that a great cruiser has been launched and has been named "Mackensen," by order of the Kaiser.

Dr. L. Cugno, v.s.

Veterinary Surgeon to the Italian Consulate General

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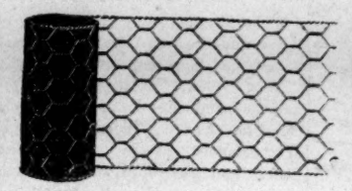

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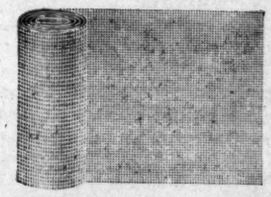

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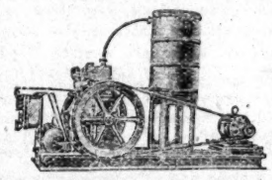

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Editorial Offices..Canton and Kiangse Rd., S'hai
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WEATHER

The depression will approach the coast. N.-E. to S.-E. breezes between Shantung and Formosa.

MARRIAGE

ROBERTSON-BURGELL: On April 23, 1917, at the British Consulate, Shanghai, before Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G., Gladys, only daughter of the late John Burgell, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, to William Boddie Robertson, 3rd son of William Robertson, of Wid Ardlow, Fraserburg, Scotland.

13577 A 24

DEATH

THOMSON —On April, 23, 1917, at 4 Minghong Road, the Ven. Archdeacon Elliot Heber Thomson, D.D., aged 83.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 24, 1917

America's Militarism, and Japan

JAPANESE press comment on America's entrance in the war continues to be of interest. The Japanese editors, generally, reveal breadth of vision and full understanding of the issues at stake, and the discussion is notable for its fairness and for its absence of bias.

With the editor of the Sekai, however, the rule ends and the exception begins. He seems to hold that the United States is entering the war in order that it may have a reasonable excuse for the creation of a large army and navy with which to threaten Japan. He says: "America in the past had not felt the need of a large army. But the European war has awakened the slumbering Americans to the need of creating a great army." And then he expresses the view that there is no need of creating the army as it is not likely to come in contact with the German army.

Then, turning to the American Navy, he says: "Japan should watch more carefully the improvement of the American navy. The American navy hitherto has not been as large as it might be."

Now with regard to the first point, i.e., the American Army, we need scarcely remind fair Japanese observers that the Japanese have for the last 10 or 15 years maintained a highly trained and finely equipped army from five to ten times larger than the American Army, and this without a word of protest from America, and during a period when there was some likelihood of a quarrel arising between the two countries.

At present the relations between them are more amicable than at any previous time during the period mentioned. In fact they are Allies and it is as an Ally that the United States is raising its new army. The United States is opposed to large armies in any country and especially in the United States and with many apparently urgent reasons for creating a large army in the last decade or so has persistently declined to do so until forced to the issue by the war with Germany.

The Editor of the Sekai also notes that the American Navy "has not been as large as it might be." Too true! Still, only a few years ago, it was the second largest in the world, and four or five times larger than the Japanese Navy. The United States, however, is opposed to militarism both on land and sea, and notwithstanding that the German navy grew and expanded until it crowded the United States Navy into third place while at the same time the Japanese Navy, growing and expanding at almost an equal rate, threatened to crowd the United States out of even third place, the American Government made no protest and held on its even course, plotting against none and with good will for all.

It is only now when America is actually in a war and that not of her own making that she begins to build a large army and navy. There is no reason why the editor of the Sekai should begin to "see things." America's whole past and the present unusually friendly relations with Japan, should be warrant enough that her present military expansion is not against Japan, but against Japan's enemy, Germany.

War's Amazing Effect On Nerves Of Soldiers

Distinguished Neurologist Tells from Personal Observation of Remarkable Cases of Hysteria That Have Resulted at the Front

Dr. W. R. Houston, author of the striking article published below, is an eminent neurologist who spent several months working at the front in a French war hospital in order to make a special study of the effect on the nervous system of men struck by shells or suffering from shell-shock.

By W. R. Houston, A. M., M. D.
(Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Georgia)

The beautiful City of Lyons, lying at the confluence of the Rhone and Saone, has been made the "Hospital City of France." More than thirty-five thousand sick and wounded are cared for there. A thousand of these are assigned to the Neurological Center and housed in the handsome buildings of the Nouvelle Lycee, the new boys' college at the entrance to the part. In each of the twenty medical districts into which France is divided, there is a similar hospital for men who have suffered damage to the nervous system. The Center Neurologique at Lyons is, however, the largest of these centers, and for certain reasons the most interesting.

There are opportunities offered in this hospital for the study of every injury to the nerves and to the brain. There are many illustrations of wounds to the several nerves of the extremities taken individually and in groups. There are instances of the isolated destruction of the small single nerves that control one muscle, as of the nerve controlling the muscle that supports the shoulder blade, or the one that activates the muscle which rotates the shoulder blade forward when the arm is raised above the head. There are wounds at all levels of the spine and rents in the skull that have torn away those highly specialised areas of the brain substance that preside over speech or vision or hearing.

To the neurologist, the care and study of this unprecedented wealth of material is of high value in broadening and refining his knowledge of the function and structure of the nervous system; yet of still greater interest and offering still greater possibilities for the enlargement of our comprehension of the nature of nervous diseases are those cases, comprising more than two-thirds of the patients in the institution, who are grouped under the name of the hysterical.

The term hysterical, it should be prefaced has a meaning other and wider than that commonly given it. Hysteria does not mean merely emotional instability. It is more than loss of poise and purpose. It does not end with the hysterical crises, those attacks of lost control in which the muscles contract, the eyes roll, the subject seems to lose consciousness, gasps for breath, writhes groaning in contortion that terrify the unaccustomd onlooker.

When the entire manhood of a nation is mustered into battle, it follows that the nervously frail, the men of unstable equilibrium, must go, too. The shocks and sudden emotional strains of civil life have made a certain number hysterical. It might be expected that under the stress of warfare many would break. The number of such cases arising in the course of war is far greater than in time of peace, but, after all, they form but a small fraction of the total number of nervous cases in the neurological centers. We have considered them, however, less because of their intrinsic interest than for comparison with another class of cases—Commotionnes, that very large and novel group of cases, comprising several thousand admissions to the neurological hospitals of France, which the French physicians named cerebral commotion, the English shell shock.

In the accounts of the great bombardments we have all read of men who were found dead in the trenches, unwounded. Death had resulted from air concussion in the zone contiguous to the exploding shell. The concussion is more intense and the danger greater if the shell explodes in a closed space, as in the deep chambered trenches of the western front.

Most of our commotion cases were injured in the trenches. Often they were hurled some distance, dashed against a wall, and buried alive. If an examination is made of the bodies of these dead, or of those who have survived a few days before death, it is found that there has taken place an intimate tearing of the finer structure throughout the body. The lungs are torn; there are abundant hemorrhages in the pleura and stomach. The blood vessels in the brain are ruptured, and minute hemorrhages are found throughout.

Many are killed outright, but most survive. Even these survivors bleed in many cases from the ears, the lungs, the stomach, the bladder, and bowels. There are sometimes hemorrhages into the retina and under the conjunctivae. The normally clear cerebro-spinal fluid is found blood tinged. Even after blood is no longer found the fluid is often discovered to be under high pressure, the white cells and globulins that indicate damage to the meninges continue to be found in it for months.

The patients seldom regain memory of the beginning of their accidents. At most they recall the whistling sound that preceded the arrival of the shell. In certain cases there will be found only a more or less transient clouding of consciousness, or a very painful sensation of having been beaten on the head. Usually the patient is unable to walk, and as he is carried on the stretcher every movement is painful. The limbs are inert, the head drops on the shoulder. Even when sitting he collapses if not supported. Any movements made are maladroit and imprecise.

The facial expression is typical—comparable to that seen in the cerebral type of infantile paralysis—the corners of the mouth droop, the tongue is paretic, the lids droop, and the eyeballs are without motion. The pupils are dilated, almost always unequal.

In all cases is found the sign of Babinski—irritation of the footsole provoking an obvious and prompt elevation of the great toe, and a fanlike spreading of the other toes—an unequivocal indication of damage to the motor pathways leading from the brain; and as further indication of this damage, the tendinous reflexes are generally strongly exaggerated. Kernig's sign of cortical irritation is present.

In cases of moderate severity we observe a rapid retrocession of symptoms. Within twenty-four hours the mental cloudiness tends to disappear, the expression of the face changes, the strabismus diminishes and disappears, the reflexes approach normal.

In severe cases, however, and sometimes from milder ones, there develop a series of most bizarre clinical pictures. It is the general nervous system that is most often and most strikingly affected. As the patient emerges his clouding of consciousness, he seems to be in a state of confusion. His memory is weakened. He has lost in power of voluntary attention. He has hallucinations. These psychopathic states may persist for days or months, and are accompanied almost always by persistent nightmares of fire and battle that startle and disturb the rest.

It is at this stage extraordinarily difficult to disentangle symptoms that are due to gross organic injury from those that would be reckoned hysterical. Very frequently there are convulsive attacks that seem frankly similar to that described above; occasionally a case that resembles true Jacksonian epilepsy.

There is often deafness associated with injury to the ears; again, deafness is present with ears apparently normal. Sometimes the deafness is associated with vertigo such as suggests damage to the inner ear.

As to the sight, we encounter every degree of disability, from slight cloudiness of vision and narrowing of the visual field to complete blindness. In a considerable number of cases these troubles are due to damage done the retina. In a larger number, however, so far as examination can determine, they are purely subjective. These troubles of sight and hearing are almost never isolated. They are found associated with an assemblage of other symptoms referable to the nervous system.

Much more frequent than the troubles of the special senses are the paralyses—paralysis of a single member, of both legs, or of a lateral half of the body. Some of these paralyses are obviously due to hemorrhage within the brain, others are a flaccid paralysis with loss of sensation. In all the characteristics that are accessible to investigation most resemble hysterical paralysis, and the greater number are associated with contracture of the muscles.

The foot will be drawn into the position of a clubfoot and firmly fixed there. The hand is tightly clenched, and the wrist and elbow bent. The contracted muscles of half the body may draw the trunk and head to one side. The neck may be fixed as a wry neck. A very frequent deformity is the bent back. A peculiar circumstance is the violent fit of coughing that is induced by any attempt to straighten the bent back, either in bed or against the wall.

The vocal cords may be paralysed and the tongue incapable of being protruded, so that the patient is entirely mute, unable to make the slightest sound, to whistle or to blow, or even to imitate the movements of the lips in speech. His breathing muscles are contracted so that he cannot draw a long breath. In milder cases there is a stammering to the degree of almost complete unintelligibility.

A muscular trouble, often of the most striking and startling sort, is the shaking and trembling. This may be a fine tremor, such as we have in Graves' disease, and Graves' disease is a complication that is superadded to the picture in a large percentage of cases, or a very coarse, irregular shaking and jerking of the head, arms, legs in contortions that make walking or any co-ordinated movement nearly or quite impossible.

A remarkable series of moving pictures, which are already to be seen in this country, was made of these patients at Lyons. Large groups illustrating each of the contractures and paralyses were marched past the camera, but the most striking groups were the tremblers and the bent backs, and when, as constantly happens, many physicians come to see the astonishing and almost incredible cases that are found in this neurological hospital, the profound pity that these patients excite is inevitably mixed with laughter at the sight of the poor fellows with wildly incoordinate movements, struggling to maintain their balance as they totter across the stage of the exhibition hall, or shuffle along with feet in constant motion, like a novice at skating, and the back bent forward from the hips almost at right angles.

Upon these troubles of movement there are always superimposed troubles of sensibility. In the paralyses with contraction, and especially in the flaccid paralyses, all the modes of sensibility, superficial and deep, including the sensibility to electric currents and the sensibility of the bones to vibration, are affected, and often to an extreme degree. Some of the patients have inflicted burns on themselves accidentally without knowing it. In others the joints can be twisted to an extreme degree without causing the least pain or sensation.

In opposition to these anaesthesias or hypoaesthesias there is found extreme sensitiveness to pain. Sometimes the patient cannot endure the least touch or the least movement of the limbs.

Are these patients hysterical in the sense of any of the theories of hysteria that we have mentioned—these deaf, these mutes, these palsied, trembling men with agonised or deadened members? Was it a mental picture or a buried idea or a suggestion from the physician that developed these phenomena?

In the language of Dr. Sollier, the eminent neurologist who is at the head of the hospital at Lyons:

"In the true commotion case, we find ourselves in the presence of hysteria in the raw, of the elementary hysteria, in which the physical element is absolutely preponderant, whereas, in the ordinary traumatic hysteria, the somatic phenomena and the psychological phenomena are almost on the same level, and in the commonplace hysteria of civil practice the psychologic element tends to take dominant importance.

"When we envisage the similarity of the pictures presented by ordinary hysteria and the nervous phenomena that result from shell shock, we are forced to conclude that their nature is identical. Shell shock thus demonstrates to us that hysteria may be provoked by causes purely physical, and we are led to conclude that th purely psychological theories are inexact, since they do not apply to all the cases. Some it is undeniable, on the other hand, that hysteria can be provoked by emotional and moral causes, we must conclude that there exist an entire gamut of forces—physical, mechanical, organic, and psychic—that may lead to the same clinical results.

Such are the views that are upheld by Dr. Sollier, who in numerous forcible publications had sustained before the war his physiological theory of hysteria. In his treatise on hysteria published in 1914, he maintained that hysteria was essentially a sleep of portions of the brain, a dulling or numbing (engour-dissement) of certain cerebral centers; that the dissociation of personality resulted from the unequal wakefulness of different portions of the brain; that the attacks were disorderly expressions of a sudden movement toward reawakening.

We must remember that a thought is not, for the individual that harbors it at least, a disembodies concept, but that with every thought there must be a physical change, a movement of matter and energy in the molecular structure of brain cells. Modern psychology concerns itself more and more with the attempt to conceive the physical processes in the brain that accompany thought. Especially in the study of the emotions (and it is the emotional side of ideation with which we are chiefly concerned in hysteria) has emphasis been laid on its physical aspect.

Our American psychologist, William James, lent his astute support to the view that emotion was rather the conscious appreciation of a series of physical changes that resulted from the presence of an idea; that we felt fear because the heart stood still, the hair stood on end, the knees shook at sight of the ghost, rather than that the emotion of fear brought about these physical changes.

We are obliged, if the facts of the development of our commotion cases have been faithfully observed and accurately recorded, to shift from the formerly conventional viewpoint of the essential nature of hysteria and to place the emphasis on its physical and its physiological aspects.

Dr. Babinski and his followers, with their rather narrow definition of hysteria as a malady provoked by suggestion and curable by persuasion, have been led to assert that these grand hysterias of shell shock are not hysteria, and to erect a new and heretofore unheard of classification in which to place them, so far will the attachment of a scientist to a favorite theory carry him. The cases that we see in the military hospitals of France were not produced by suggestion, nor are they amenable to persuasion.

These theoretical considerations, however, are by no means without their practical importance. Even before the earliest publication, in 1895, of his views, Dr. Sollier contended that by his so-called method of cerebral reawakening he was able to cure by physical and mechanical means many hysterical conditions that proved refractory to suggestion, and it was largely these therapeutic successes that led to the crystalisation and development of his idea of hysteria.

Dr. Sollier is a large and vigorous man both morally and physically, a man whom one would fancy inclined by temperament to snatch his patients back to health, rather than coax them back. His evident kindness and goodness to his men, however, give them courage to endure the rigors of the physical treatment to which they are submitted without question. The central idea of his treatment is that the cerebral centers must be awakened from their dormant state by physical measures addressed to the parts of the body corresponding to the cerebral involvement.

The treatment of one case, for instance, consisted in cold douches and showers for a general effect, but more particularly in twisting and manipulating the joints of the paralysed limbs until pain, and even very severe pain, was induced. If bending the finger joints produces no pain, the wrist is manipulated; if the wrist is without sensation, the shoulder is manipulated. Sensibility returns to the anaesthetic areas through the pathway of pain induced in neighboring regions that are more sensitive.

In another case the treatment was to place the hands over the eyes, whereupon the patient would promptly fall into a hypnotic state and go through all the phases of the grand attack. As his struggles began to subside and he was sinking into a quiet sleep, he was ordered to wake up, to awaken his shoulders, awaken his back, awaken his limbs, awaken all over. He is regarded when apparently awake as a vigilambule, one who, while apparently awake, has large portions of his brain cortex asleep, and who for this reason is so easily and by such slight transition thrown into complete hypnotic slumber.

In addition to these treatments carried out by the attending physicians, and by trained masseurs working under their direction, an interesting and indeed most inspiring part of the work for the restoration of these men is the systematic motor re-education carried out by the men themselves. Every morning from 8 until 9 o'clock, and again of an afternoon from 2 until 3, in the quadrangle of the Lycee the men are gathered at the sound of the bugle for drill.

They are grouped in squads according to their several disabilities. The clubfooted squad, the hemi-contractured squads, the contractures of the left arm, the contractures of the right arm and so on. Each squad has its non-commissioned officer, who is himself convalescing from the same disorder, and the whole battalion is under the command of a Sergeant, who is partially recovered from severe organic and functional disturbances.

The apparatus employed in the exercises is of the simplest—a manual of arms carried out with a wooden pole some board plaforms for the exercises to be taken lying down, a few weights and pulleys. The intention is to bring the defective muscles into play through the unconscious influence of limitation; to strengthen the muscles which oppose those that are contracted; to give tone to the physique as well as to the morale of the men.

A physician passes from group to group encouraging and instructing the leaders, calling attention to stragglers that may be failing of the efforts demanded of them. The cheerful atmosphere of this scene, the sharp cries of command making a not unpleasing discord of sound; the emulation of the soldiers to attain the progress that they see others have made—all gives one the feeling that these men are cordially enlisted in the effort to overcome the handicaps under which they labor, and a large part of the success of the treatment in this institution is to be attributed to this community of effort.

It is too early to say whether the views which Dr. Sollier has advanced as to the nature of hysteria, his so-called physiological theory, will be

(Continued on Page 7)

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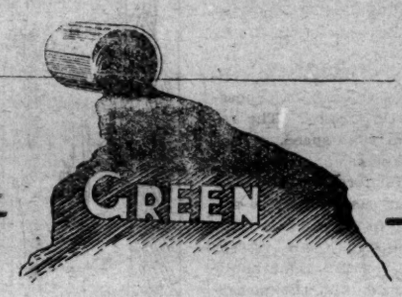

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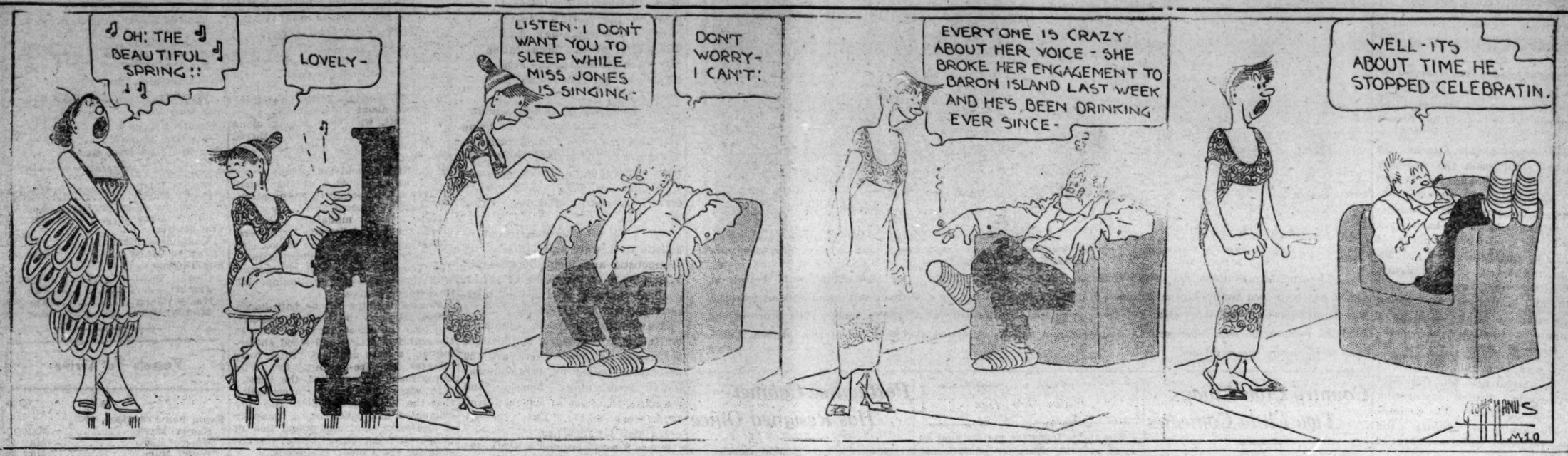
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus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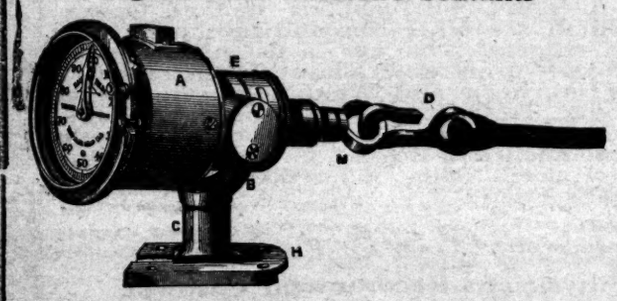

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War's Amazing Effect On Nerves Of Soldiers

(Continued from Page 6)

generally accepted. It is certain that his effort to place the emphasis on the physical and physiological aspects of this trouble has been tremendously favored by the large group of cases that have come to observation through the accidents of war.

When I first walked through his ward and looked with astonishment at the array of nervous phenomena presented, I began to wonder: Is this the result of the traditionally excitable and nervous French temperament? Would Englishmen or Germans or Russians exhibit such astonishing bizarreries of nervous function? I learned on asking the physicians of the Lyons hospitals, who were neurologists by profession, that in years of practice at the Salpetriere, the famous Paris hospital for nervous diseases, they had only rarely encountered cases comparable to hundreds that we had in our hospital. I learned from consulting the literature that Englishmen and Germans were suffering the same nervous accidents as the French.

It would be difficult, if not impossible, for Dr. Sollier to prove that the sufferer from shell shock, as he emerged broken and bleeding from unconsciousness, might not, in his awakening intelligence, develop hysterical symptoms on a psychological basis, and that this elementary hysteria of molecular vibration might not have interwoven with it as a psychic state ideas associated with terror and dread, the most powerful of human emotions. His opponents, moreover, will ask him to explain the rarity of these commotional states in the numerous wounded that received physical injuries from projectiles that have exploded near them, patients exposed to the same displacements of air, and the same physical conditions—an embarrassing question to the partisan of the organic theory.

Some of the commotionnes tell us that they had often had large shells burst near them without experiencing anything more than the disturbance legitimate to such circumstances, a disturbance easily mastered and quite transient. Furthermore, as Dr. Sollier has himself pointed out, it is most unwise to return the patient when apparently quite cured to the firing line. The first explosion in his neighborhood will bring back a return of the old symptoms, sometimes with added violence, so that the recrudescence is apparently due less to the physical reopening of an old wound than to the abrupt re-presentation of remembered conditions.

Dr. Sollier's conceptions, however, gain valuable support from the success of his treatments when applied to the commotion cases, even though they be very severe, provided the patient is fortunate enough to be taken in hand comparat.vely early.

Sergeant B., for example, a robust and muscular man of 25, was in Fort Douaumont during a bombardment. He was thrown many yards by the explosion of a large shell; consciousness was lost for some time. At the first-aid station he had difficulty in breathing and consciousness was only gradually restored. He was brought back at once to Lyons, where he was found to be in a state of general rigidity and hyperaesthesia. Even small movements of his limbs were painful. His heart was moderately dilated, pulse rather rapid, fibrillary tremor of the hands, sligh goitre, and exophthalmus. When the treatments, which consisted in forced movements of his limbs, were undertaken, he would gradually become stuporous, cry out with pain, and at the close of the seance would almost lose consciousness and would dissolve into tears.

However, after a month of such treatment the stiffness and sensitiveness were rapidly disappearing from his members, he was able to stand erect and walk, and was obviously on the high road to recovery. Had he been treated merely by rest and care, he would probably have made no such progress.

Alongside of him other men, whose injuries had come about in the early months of war, and who in the early stages of their trouble were treated by the conventional methods, seemed to have crystallised in their disabilities. It appeared that after the deformities and tremors had become inveterate it was most difficult to eradicate them, even by the treatment of motor re-education, though this treatment brought about slow and steady gains.

It was possible, then, in this hospital to find the same clinical pictures resulting from causes of every degree of potency—a slight and merely psychic trauma sufficing to induce the symptoms in the unstable, a violent physical trauma being needed in the well poised.

1. There were the highly neurotic subjects, who had never been near the front, but who on receiving the news from home of the death of a wife or being parted from a sweetheart had developed these terrible attacks and paralyses. These were few.

2. There was the somewhat larger group of cases similar to the first two cited, cases of tougher-fiberd but still imaginative men, whom the emotional shocks of the campaign, combined with fatigue and long strain, had been able to bring to a grand hysteria.

3. A third group more stable than the last could be made hysterical only if, after being weakened by hunger, sleeplessness, and overwork, they were subjected to the shock of a violent explosion, though the same shock might have previously left them untouched.

4. Last, there were men, stalwart, tranquil, robust men, who had never known nervousness, neither personally nor in their families—unimaginative, stolid men, who, being suddenly hurled through the air, torn and lacerated in the finer structures of their bodies by an explosion, buried alive perhaps by falling earth, were, when they ultimately regained consciousness, transformed instanter into disorganised neurotics, exhibiting all the characteristics typical of the grand hysterics.

To see these strong men suddenly reduced from the flower and vigor of youth to doddering, palsied wrecks, quivering at a sound, dreading the visions of the night, mute or deaf, paralysed or shaken by violent agitations, rent from time to time by convulsive seizures as though tormented by many devils—this wreckage of men's souls seemed to me to mirror more vividly the horror of war than any picture drawn from the carnage of the battlefield.

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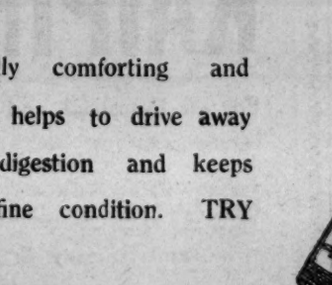

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EXTENSION OF TRADE IN CHINA IS URGED

British Commercial Attache Of Shanghai Tells London Chamber Important Facts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 13.—Addressing the London Chamber of Commerce, on the prospects of extending British trade in China, Mr. Archibald Rose, British Commercial Attache at Shanghai, emphasised the necessity for creating a demand for British goods by letting the Chinese consumers see them and also of emulating foreign rivals in the hard work of studying the special needs of buyers and cutting costs of production to the lowest possible figure. He mentioned that Lancashire producers and exporters are giving serious attention to the question of developing the British cotton piece-goods trade in China.

There was no doubt that China was a wonderful field for engineering enterprise. British engineering groups should send out well-accredited agents to educate the Chinese regarding the possibility of mechanical power.

Regarding distribution, a way must be found to place the driving force of the Briton behind the Chinese distributor in the interior. Compradores had outlived their usefulness and the Briton must shoulder the responsibility himself.

Mr. Rose advocated the combination of British exporters and producers, which would assist joint working in China. In order to enable China to increase her exports and thus buy more British manufactures, the internal taxation of the country must be regularised, so as to ensure to the provinces a tangible return from their foreign trade and communications must be improved.

He suggested that small investors in Great Britain who are interested in China and small Chinese investors might provide regular financial assistance for the industrial development of China. He urged British producers and exporters to distribute their goods through British channels.

He concluded by remarking that the political machinery working through the Consuls and Legation was the mainstay of British commercial rights in China. The activities and responsibilities of the Consuls would increase proportionately with the increase of British trade and the Foreign Office and Board of Trade were now attempting to devise means for increasing the efficiency of the consular service, in order to meet the new needs.

Closer co-operation between producers, exporters and officials was, perhaps, what could help most to extend British trade in China.

India May Find Representation In Imperial Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 22.—The Imperial War Conference has unanimously passed a resolution, moved by Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada and seconded by Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, "that the resolution passed by the Imperial Conference on April 20, 1907, should be modified to permit of India being fully represented at all future Imperial Conferences and that the necessary steps should be taken to secure the assent of the various Governments, in order that the next Imperial Conference may be summoned and constituted accordingly." The Imperial Government is taking steps to carry out this resolution.

German Shells Kill Calais Civilians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 22.—A hundred shells were fired by German destroyers into Calais on the night of the 20th to 21st. Some civilians were killed and a dozen wounded.

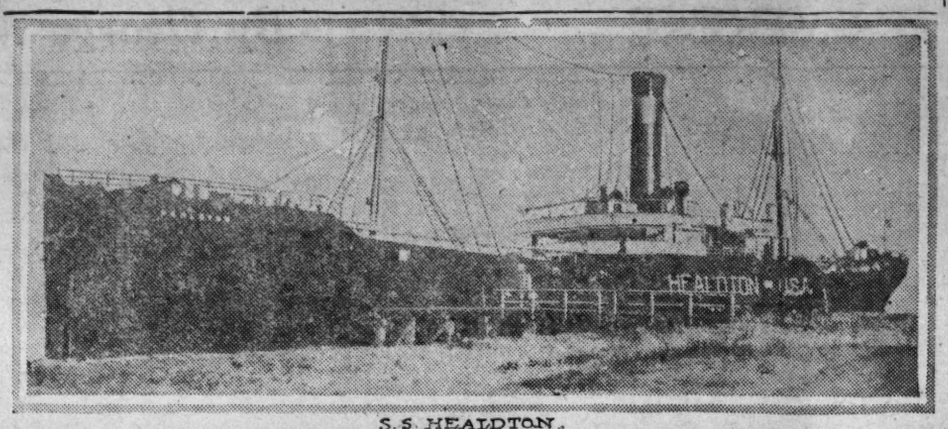
Passports Necessary To Land in India

Every Person Over 15 Years Of Age Must Have One; British Forces Exempt

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 16.—The Press Bureau announces that no person over 15 years of age will be permitted to land in India without valid passports issued or vised by a competent British authority. This does not apply to members of the British naval and military forces, or to the crews of over-sea vessels

Seven American Sailors Lost When Oil Tanker Was Torpedoed



S.S. HEALDTON.

The American Standard Oil tanker Healdton, bound from Philadelphia for Rotterdam with petroleum, which was torpedoed twenty-five miles north of Terschelling, Holland, by a German submarine without warning. The torpedoing took place in what had been designated by Germany as a "safety zone." The crew of the Healdton included thirteen Americans. A despatch from Amsterdam stated that only six of the thirteen Americans were among the survivors.

Country Club Enjoys Two Little Comedies

The Country Club was the scene last night of some more excellently acted playlets, and again the leading figure was Mr. A. P. Stokes. This time the energetic actor was giving of his best in the cause of The British Women's Work Association. Needless to say the hall was filled and the audience thoroughly enjoyed itself.

The first of the two plays was "Five Birds In A Cage" a cleverly written trifle giving lots of opportunity for good character work. Mr. Russell Bassett as the liftman was quite in his element. He portrayed the part with a fine sense of proportion, and his work calls for high praise. Mrs. Stokes was also well in the picture. Mr. A. P. Stokes as Lord Porth had some telling work to do and he carried the task through in his usual finished style. Mention must also be made of the convincing parts put in by Mrs. Master and Mr. R. Brown.

"A Collection Will Be Made" is a little play written by Arthur Eckersley. It has to do with a parson who is taking a holiday on the continent. He is mistaken for a detective, and a gang of naughty people start to bribe him with money, jewellery, and soft soap. He gathers in quite a pile and gets away with it. Well, that is all there is to the piece but it is all very funny and the roars of laughter that greeted it proved that the audience followed all the points.

Mr. L. Hutchinson in the part of the parson did some really excellent work. There is plenty of room for a weak actor to strike the wrong note, or to fool the part, but Mr. Hutchinson took it all very quietly and simply and the whole piece gained greatly by his portrayal. Mrs. Dudley Read was the only lady in the cast but she represented all the cleverness of her gender. She was naughty, and winsome, and attractive, and repentant, in the right places and showed what a really fine actress she is. Last night she did more than live up to a good reputation. Mr. A. P. Stokes as the old general was as peppery as he should be and here and there got in business that was first-rate. Mr. L. de Luca was the villain of the piece. He looked it and played so well that most of the fair sex hated him. Mr. J. Em. Lemiere and Mr. C. Buy in leader parts filled out a well-balanced cast.

Some beautiful music was supplied by Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Morse, Miss Jansen and Dr. Billinghurst.

Tackle Turks' Main Position Near Gaza

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 22.—An official despatch from Egypt reports: We consolidated the ground gained north of Wafi Ghuzzeh and are now in contact with the main position of the enemy covering Gaza.

This extends from the sea-coast near Sheikh Ahmed, through Ali Muntar, to eastwards of the town and thence, in a south-easterly direction, to Abhlaleira. We took 200 prisoners on the 19th.

News Brevities

The Coast Inspector notifies that on April 7, the character of Chimatao Light, Chimatao Promontory, Gulf of Pechili, was changed to a white acetylene light, occulting every 5 seconds.

* * *

Our readers are reminded that tonight, at 9.30 o'clock, the Papini-Montes benefit performance will take place at the Olympic Theater.

* * *

The ladies of the American College Club are anticipating with special pleasure their meeting which will be held today, when the speaker is to be Mrs. Downey, wife of Dean Emeritus Downey of the University of Minnesota. Her subject will be "Impressions of some recent visits among American colleges." The meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Raven, 75 Route Vallon, tea being served prior to the program; the latter will begin at 4.30.

* * *

Mr. H. von Heidenstam, chief engineer of the Whangpoo Conservancy, departed for Sweden Sunday. He expects to return about the end of August with a bride. All good wishes of his many friends accompany him.

* * *

The Chung Foo Union Bank is opening its Shanghai Office at 441 Ningpo Road, tomorrow. From 10 a.m. to noon there will be a reception.

Chinese Press Items

President Li Yuan-hung called on Hsu Shih-chang Sunday. It is understood they discussed certain proposed members of the Cabinet.

It is expected that the Lower House will effect the passage of the bill electing Li Ching-hsi as Minister of Finance. Li has requested the appointment of Yang Shou-nan as Vice-Minister of the department.

Shar Shou-kong, chief secretary of President Li, is expected to succeed Feng Yuen-lien as Minister of the Interior. Feng yesterday tendered his resignation both as Acting Minister of Interior and as Minister of Education, on account of bad health.

The date for the formal opening of the Military Conference is now fixed for April 26.

Hsu Shih-chang has written to General Chang Hsun, urging his attendance at the Military Conference.

Delegates to the Military Conference have jointly requested Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang to attend the gathering.

Rules concerning China's indebtedness to Germans have been published. They are:—

(1) The Customs revenue will not be deposited with the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank.

(2) Loans from German merchants will be duly satisfied.

(3) Payments of the Boxer indemnity will be temporarily suspended, while those to the Austrian government will be made same as before.

(4) Salt Gabelle remittances will be paid into the Bank of China instead of to the German banks.

In reply to the Dutch Minister at Peking, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has stated that the former German Minister, von Hintze, will leave America and return to Germany by way of Denmark. The United States Government has promised him safe conduct. The request for the extension of the life of his passport, therefore, need not be considered.

Portuguese Cabinet Has Resigned Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Lisbon, April 20.—The Cabinet has resigned, owing to the rejection by the Chamber of a decree instituting a National Economic Council to deal with economic and industrial problems due to the war.

JAPAN ELECTIONS

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, April 23.—The result of the General Election is as follows:

Government supporters and Seiyukai, 162.

Independents, 54.

Opposition:

Kenseikai, 121.

Kokuminto, 35.

Independents, 9.

Government majority 51.

Well-known Men Beaten

Well-known candidates who have failed to return are: Mr. Akiyama of Mayebashi, Mr. Kurokane of Yonézawa, Mr. Nagai of Nanazawa, Mr. Kukuchi of Hirosaki, Mr. Hamaguchi of Kochi, Mr. Munakata of Kumamoto, Dr. Oba of Yamagata, Dr. Soyeshima of Saga and Mr. Oku of Kyoto. Mr. Shiba of Wakamatsu was defeated by one vote and, in Tokio, Mr. Miki defeated Mr. Tsaboya.

GEN. MAUDE'S ADVANCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 22.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports: The enemy force which General Maude defeated and practically wiped out, on the 18th, was a detachment of the Turkish troops on the left bank of the Tigris, holding the Shatt-el-Adhaim line, not as previously cabled. Our right flank, on the right bank of the Tigris, opposite the northern flank of the enemy's position at Istabulat, advanced one mile on the night of the 19th-20th and, on the 21st, we captured part of the front line of the Istabulat position, taking 230 prisoners.

Adventists' Conference

The Asiatic Division Conference being held in Shanghai is one of the four Divisional Conferences that make up the World's General Conference of Seventh-day Adventists. The object of this organisation is: "To teach all nations the everlasting Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

The denomination is now conducting work in 92 countries, 74 being non-Christian and non-Protestant. There are 26 Union Conferences; 130 local conferences; 109 mission fields; 3,876 churches; 136,879 members and 9,476 missionaries and laborers of all classes.

For 1915, contributions for evangelistic work were $9,407,298.17; for evangelistic and institutional work, $5,066,330.15, a per capita of $37.01. Amount invested in churches, institutions, etc., $14,254,615.45.

Evangelistic work is conducted orally in 125 languages; publications are issued in 90. There are 120 periodicals issued by 40 denominational publishing houses and branches, the sales of which during 1915 were $2,174,591.94; for six years were $11,178,837.29.

There are 246 mission schools, 692 primary schools, 67 colleges and academies; 31,964 students enrolled; 1,851 teachers; $2,500,000 assets; 40 sanitariums and treatment-rooms, employing 131 physicians, and 1,598 nurses and others, with more than $2,500,000 assets.

There are 602 main sub-stations in foreign mission fields; 1,109 missionaries sent from home base into foreign mission territory during the past eleven years (133 during first 11 months of 1916); expended in foreign mission territory during 1915, $1,133,786.58, of which the 77,735 members in the United States and Canada contributed $708,293.50, a per capita of $9.08; the average for all Protestant members in the United States and Canada was 81 cents.

Seventh-day Adventists believe in:

One God, a personal creator, omnipotent, eternal, infinite, unchangeable and everywhere present by his representative, the Holy Spirit.

Jesus Christ as our example, our sacrifice, our mediator, our Redeemer.

The Bible as the only infallible rule of faith and practice.

Conversion as the special work of the Holy Spirit.

The perpetuity of the law of God—the ten commandments—and their binding obligation upon all men.

The observance of the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, "according to the commandment."

The near, visible, personal and literal return of the Lord to this earth, further maintaining that no date be set for that event.

Non-conformity with the the ways of the world, in its pleasures, follies and fashions.

Baptism by immersion.

Prophecy as a divine prediction of important world events.

The support of the gospel ministry by tithes and offerings.

The scriptures which teach that this gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world; hence—

A strong campaign in behalf of foreign missions, connecting evangelistic work with schools, publishing houses, dispensaries, etc.

Christian temperance, including the non-use of intoxicating liquors, tobacco, tea and coffee.

The entire separation of church and state.

Their goal: The advent message to all the world in this generation.

GREAT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS AT BLAZE

Explosions Shake Earth; Bath-house Occupants, In Scant Attire, Flee Into Street

Fires are becoming so numerous that the chief officer cannot walk down the street, without encountering something ablaze. Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, Chief Officer Pett, who was passing along Broadway, noticed a crowd gathered in an alleyway and, upon investigation, discovered a building, occupied by K. Kishida and Co., ablaze.

The fire presented a regular fourth of July celebration with its pyrotechnic display, accompanied by loud reports. This miniature Pompeii exhibition was followed by several violent explosions, which shook the buildings in the immediate vicinity. The fire spread toward Broadway, with the explosions continuing, but in a minor degree.

Several inmates of a bath-house, which adjoined the blazing property, ran into the street, many of them in the scantiest attire, and stood shivering at a safe distance. After forty minutes of fire-fighting the Fire Department extinguished the blaze.

It was found upon investigation that the building in which the fire originated had contained a quantity of fireworks, and one pound tins of gunpowder, the latter being responsible for the violent explosions.

The main portion of the store, belonging to K. Kishida and Co., was gutted, as also were the first floors of the buildings at Nos. A1129-30. The Chinese bath-house was insured for Tls. 4,000.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Antilochus	Mar.	8
City of Corinth	Feb.	20
Hitachi Maru	Feb.	28
Iyo Maru	Mar.	11
Kitano Maru	Apr.	13
Miyazaki Maru	Mar.	30
Tsuruga Maru	Feb.	18
For Marseilles, etc.		
Cordillere	Feb.	21
For New York		
Tokiwa Maru	Mar.	21
Toyooka Maru	Feb.	1
For San Francisco, etc.		
China	Apr.	18
Ecuador	Apr.	1
Nippon Maru	Apr.	3
Persia Maru	Apr.	21
Shidzuoka Maru	Apr.	2
Shinyo Maru	Apr.	8
For Seattle		
Yokohama Maru	Feb.	19
Tamba Maru	Mar.	13
For Tacoma		
Hawaii Maru	Apr.	17
Justin	Feb.	17
Mexico Maru	Apr.	8
Manila Maru	Mar.	6

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
From San Francisco, etc.		
Korea Maru	May	1
Siberia Maru	May	15
Tenyo Maru	May	26
Venezuela	May	5
From Tacoma		
Panama Maru	Apr.	23
Chicago Maru	May	23
From Seattle		
Yokohama Maru	Mar., 30	Apr. 28

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"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." K. MORGNER, M. D. St. Louis, Mo.

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"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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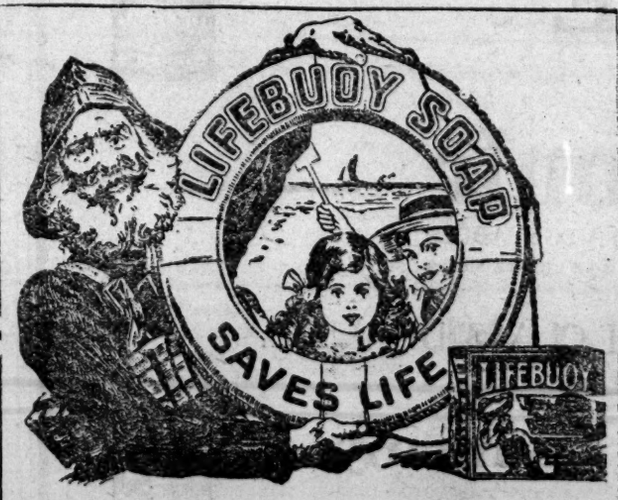

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Mobolise British Doctors For Hospitals Abroad As A Surety Against U-Boats

Red Cross Ships Not Specially Marked Now, But Are Escorted; Two More Are Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 20.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique: Lord Derby, Secretary for War, on behalf of the War Cabinet, has addressed a letter to the medical profession, informing them that the enemy, totally disregarding the universal tenets of civilised warfare, have deliberately instituted a submarine campaign against hospital-ships. Hence, it is essential to establish many hospitals in various theaters of the war and, therefore, it is necessary to secure the services of every doctor who can be spared.

The Government is in possession of figures showing that the number available is more than sufficient, if their work in Great Britain is undertaken by doctors over military age. The War Cabinet has, therefore, decided, subject to these arrangements, to call up every doctor of military age, forthwith, under the Military Service Act.

The War Cabinet trusts and believes that this call will be met in the same splendid spirit as previous ones.

The German wireless service has accused Great Britain and France of employing vessels carrying the markings of Belgian relief ships, for the purpose of attacking submarines. This allegation is untrue and is merely a variation of the equally groundless assertion that the Entente is misusing hospital-ships and is evidently intended as a pretext for the Germans torpedoing Belgian relief ships without warning.

'Culmination of Savagery'

The illegal and inhuman submarining of hospital-ships, the culmination of savagery, has brought the world face to face with a situation which has no parallel in civilised warfare and has no justification in any conceivable distortion of international law or the most brutal creed of necessity.

Following the sinking of the hospital-ships Austrias and Gloucester Castle, Great Britain has decided to transport wounded in vessels which bear no distinctive markings and has notified Germany of the withdrawal of certain hospital-ships.

The fighting on the western front is leaving a very large number of wounded Germans on our hands and practically all the ships bringing wounded to England are bound to carry a proportion of Germans. It remains to be seen whether the knowledge of this will deflect the German Government from its abominable course.

The Admiralty reviews the progress of Germany in her campaign against hospital-ships, points out that Germany's original accusation that hospital-ships of the Allies—and Great Britain in particular—were employed for the purpose of transporting troops and military supplies was based on the evidence of witnesses the majority of whom were anonymous and the remainder German and that Great Britain, denying these outrageous charges, showed that Germany had an obvious remedy in cases of suspicion, namely, the right to visit and search any hospital-ships encountered on the high seas and says that, from the refusal of Germany to tolerate hospital-ships within certain limits, only one conclusion could be drawn—that it is the intention of Germany to add yet another more unspeakable crime to the long list that disgraces her record.

Warnings are Useless

The Admiralty recalls how the German Government gloat ngly announced the torpedoing of hospital-ships, while the German nation appears to have accepted the intelligence with composure, if not satisfaction. Warnings being useless, orders were given for the Freiburg reprisal raid. The statement contrasts the attitude of the Germans towards that raid with the spirit in which the Allies exacted retribution by purely military measures.

The air-men who carried out the attack were exposed to and did in fact incur precisely the same dangers from the defences of the town that they would have in the course of ordinary action.

It is plain, however, that any retaliatory measures open to a Government upholding the principles of humanity and justice would not prove a deterrent to Germany and, in future, such reprisals could be only punitive in effect. It is necessary to reconsider the entire status of hospital-ships in the light of the attitude of Germany.

Two More Outrages

The Admiralty also announces: The steamers Donegal (1,885 tons) and Lanfranc (3,287 tons) were torpedoed without warning on the evening of the 17th, when transporting wounded to British ports. Owing to the German practice of sinking hospital-ships, it is no longer possible to distinguish hospital-ships, because they become more conspicuous targets and, therefore, the Donegal and Lanfranc were not marked as hospital-ships, but were provided with an escort. (A later correction issued by the Admiralty states that one of the hospital-ships retained its distinctive marking.)

The Donegal carried slightly wounded men, 29 of whom and also 12 of the crew are missing. The Lanfranc carred 234 British wounded, 167 German wounded, a medical staff of 52 and a crew of 123 men.

23 British and 15 Germans are missing. The British patrol-boats, at imminent risk of being torpedoed, rescued 152 German wounded.

Many British Officers Decorated for Bravery

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 22.—The following decorations are gazetted: Croix de Guerre, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson.

Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, Lieut.-General G. F. Milne.

Commander of the Legion of Honor, Commodore Lionel Halsey.

Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold, General Smuts.

Order of Mohammed Ali, First Class, General Sir Francis Wingate.

His Majesty has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross on Commander Gordon Campbell, "in recognition of conspicuous gallantry and consummate coolness and skill in command of one of His Majesty's ships in action." Commander Campbell already possesses the Distinguished Service Order.

Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

Belgian Croix de Guerre, Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon.

Weekly London Review Of War's Happenings

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 20.—President Wilson's call to arms to the United States reveals the unlimited extent to which the United States is contributing to the war. Food, ships, clothing, coal, arms, ammunition, railways, horses, mules, cattle—in fact, everything—is to be furnished by the most adaptable, vigorous and inventive people of the world.

President Wilson said: "Food and war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom and the places of those sent to the bottom must be supplied at once."

The British Houses of Parliament have passed resolutions warmly welcoming the entry of the United States into the war. In the House of Commons, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that it was the turning-point in the war. He hoped and believed that a change was coming and that the long night of sorrow and anguish was drawing to a close.

Mr. Asquith stated that the declaration of war by America was one of the most disinterested acts in history and Mr. John Dillon, on behalf of the Irish Nationalists, associated himself with the welcome.

In the House of Lords, Earl Curzon said that it was to the voice of freedom that the freest people in the world had responded, in order to strike a final blow at the foe of humanity.

A great and solemn service on the occasion of the entry of America into the war was held at St. Paul's Cathedral. It was attended by the King, Queen, members of the Royal Family and the American ambassador and staff.

Austria has made a fresh bid for a separate peace with Russia. This proposal has been made in a public declaration of "conformity of aims" between these two belligerents," but no specific terms have been named. The whole of Russia and the Allies have scoffed at this intrigue and at Austria's professed attachment to the principle of "the rights of nations to decide their own destiny."

The Russian Government has reiterated its adherence to the Pact of London, under which all the Allies bind themselves to make peace together. The hopeless devices of the Central Powers to cajole Russia away from her allies are measures of the desperation of the enemy.

Extensive food strikes have taken place in Berlin and other cities, on the admission of Germany itself. There are 250,000 strikers alone in Berlin. The Press appeals to the people not to become nervous. These strikes are becoming increasingly frequent.

The uses to which the Germans are putting their dead have caused a thrill of horror throughout Great Britain and the Allied nations. The London Times and the Daily Mail have printed photographic facsimiles of a message to the Berlin newspaper Lokal Anzeiger, sent by Herr Rohner, its correspondent at the front, in which he refers to a "Corpse Utilisation Establishment."

He states that the fat here is turned into lubricating oils and other products of the dead are used for pig-food and manure. His only comment is: "Nothing can be permitted to go to waste."

The Daily Mail says that the Germans have established a Limited Liability Company, which turns the dead into dividends and is known as the "German Fat Conversion Company," with its head works at Gerolstein, north of Treves.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the famous English writer, gives striking figures to show how completely the British soldiers have mastered the Germans during the war. The Germans have 34,000 British prisoners, while we have close on 70,000 Germans. Our total losses in guns have totalled 70, of which 60 were lost during the retreat from Mons, while our capture of German guns amounts to about 400.

The superstition of Prussian supremacy never rested on any firm basis and now it has been destroyed for ever. The great British and French offensive, since April 9, has resulted in the capture of 31,700 prisoners and 317 guns.

More hospital-ships have been torpedoed by the Germans and the Allies carried out as a reprisal an air-raid on Freiburg, where they did considerable damage. The latest week's figures of the submarine campaign indicated no increase in the menace or in the number of ships sunk, which are far below the figures hoped for by the Germans.

1200 Delegates From Armies on Western Front in Petrograd

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 21.—Twelve hundred delegates from the armies on the western front have assembled in Congress at Minsk. M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma and M. Gutchkoff, Minister of War, are present.

In a speech, M. Rodzianko emphasised that no return to the past is possible, but the people enjoying liberty must remember their duties to their country. He rejoiced to find that their fighting power on the western front was indestructible.

M. Roditcheff, a prominent member of the Duma, received an ovation when he declared: "We believe you will expel the enemy." The Congress responded by shouting: "We swear it!"

A Colonel of the French army and a Major of the British army also addressed the Congress, the former exhorting the soldiers to be less attentive to politics and more to their military duties and the latter exhorting them to die for liberty if necessary.

General Gourko, who is in command on the western front, said: "Our new-found liberty will perish unless our soldiers make a great effort. German militarism must be destroyed."

Swedish People In Violent Opposition To Food Control Board

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, April 21.—Demonstrations are taking place every day in Sweden against the Food Control Committee. Seven thousand workmen paraded at Vesteras and thousands elsewhere, threatening to take the food problem into their own hands, regardless of the consequences. Two hundred Swedish bluejackets, in a body, attended a Socialist meeting in Stockholm.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking and Peking—Up (Main Line) Peking and Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	7.55	..	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	23.00
SOOCHOW.....dep.	9.41	..	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	1.08
WUSIH.....dep.	10.31	..	12.21	13.48	15.52	19.11	2.0
CHANGCHOW.....dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	20.45	3.10
TANYANG .....dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	..	..
CHINKIANG .....dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.18	18.32	..	5.05
NANKING .....arr.	14.15	10.56	17.50	19.25	20.05	..	6.50
NANKING FERRY ..arr.	14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW .....dep.	5.15.30	T.P.R Second Day	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	8.06		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	10.31		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL .....dep.	17.00	P.M.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr	*19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R		Night Express R.S
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	8.35	P.M.R.	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL .....dep	..	..	..	..	8.12.00	Second Day	..
TSINANFU .....dep	..	..	..	..	20.31		..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	3.00	T.P.R	..
NANKING FERRY dep.	..	..	..	..	14.20	..	..
NANKING .....d p.	..	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55	23.0
CHINKIANG .....dep.	..	9.05	9.52	12.59	14.01	18.25	1.0
TANYANG.....dep.	..	9.57	10.55	13.40	14.38	19.19	..
CHANGCHOW.....dep.	6.20	11.14	12.18	14.52	17.38	20.30	3.0
WUSIH .....dep.	7.31	2.52	13.4	15.58	18.31	..	4.1
SOOCHOW .....dep.	8.46	14.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	..	5.1
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	..	7.0

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Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.37	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.15	7.35	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	20.0
KIANGWAN ..dep.	7.22	8.42	11.12	14.37	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep.	6.26	7.48	10.16	12.27	14.11	15.41	17.36	20.1
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr	7.30	8.50	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS.....arr.	6.50	8.10	10.40	12.50	14.55	16.05	18.40	20.5

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express	Local	Local	Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	....	7.40	8.55	10.05	....	14.05	....	....	....
Jessfield .....dep.	....	8.01	9.16	10.28	....	14.25	....	....	....
Siccawei .....dep.	....	8.10	9.25	0 35	....	14 34	....	....	....
Lunghwa Junction .....dep.	....	8.28	9 48	11.00	....	14.52	....	....	....
Shanghai South.....dep.	....	*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.45*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sungkiang .....dep.	....	9,13	10.55	12.10	....	15 28	17.47	....	....
Kashai .....dep.	...	10.03	11.58	13.33	....	16.15	18 57	....	...
Kashing .....dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16	....	16 46	19.20	....	....
Yeh Zah .....dep.	8.08	11.14	13 20	15.15	....	17.21	....	....	....
Chang An .....dep.	9.00	11.49	14 04	6.16	....	17 55	....	....	....
Hangchow .....dep.	10.38	12 53	15.26	17.47	....	18.54	....	....	....
Zah Kou .....arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.15	....	19.10	....	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express	Local
Zah Kou .....dep.	....	....	....	6.45	8.10	....	8.55	14 15	16.0
Hangchow.....dep.	....	....	....	7.15	8.40	....	9.33	14 40	16.3
Chang An .....dep.	...	...	....	8.15	9.56	....	11.03	15.26	17.5
Yeh Zah .....dep.	....	....	....	8.52	10.40	....	12 20	15.57	18.5
Kashing .....dep.	....	....	7.25	9,40	11.30	....	14.07	16.38	19.4
Kashai .....dep.	....	....	8 00	10.05	12.00	....	14 47	17.01	....
Sungkiang.....dep.	....	....	9.18	10.57	13.03	....	16.13	17.49	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*	....
Shanghai South.....arr.	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*	....
Lunghwa Junction.....dep.	....	....	....	11.44	14.07	.. .	17.22	18.32	....
Siccawei .....dep.	....	....	....	11.53	14.17	....	17.32	18 42	....
Jessfield .....dep.	....	....	....	12.01	14 26	....	17.41	18.51	....
Shanghai North .....arr	....	....	....	12.20	14.45	....	18.00	19.10	....

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU KIANGSU BRANCH LINE. ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

Kon Zen Chiao..	dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15	Zah Kou.....	dep.	....	9.40	12.20	...	17.15	....
Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.35	9.05	11.35	14.31	16.37	18.37	Ken Shang Mun.	dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Zah Kou.....	arr.	....	9.25	11.55	....	17.00	....	Kon Zen Chiao..	arr.	8.18	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Business and Official Notices

Notification No. 1

Chung Foo Union Bank

We beg to notify the public that a branch office of the Bank has been established at Shanghai at No. S 441, Ningpo Road and will be formally opened for Business on April 25th, 1917.

By order.

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 24th day of April, 1917, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st January, 1917, and transacting other ordinary business of the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th April to the 24th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 13th April, 1917.
13456

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

The last opportunity to purchase at cheap prices.

Silks, Satins, Taffetas, Dresses, Carpets, Washing Rugs, Silk and Cotton Blouses, Muslins, Overcoats, Shawls, Scarves, etc.

W. ASSOMULL & CO.
4 Broadway.
(Opposite Astor House Hotel)
13212.

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 30th day of April, 1917, at 3.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd April to 30th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
Secretaries & Managers.
Shanghai, 16th April, 1917.
13515

For Sale or to Let From 1st May

No 50 Route Doumer—modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, standing well back from the road, containing: Hall, Billiard-room, three entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, five bathrooms and Boxroom. Garage, stabling for four horses; well developed grounds, tennis lawn (four courts), croquet lawn and rosary. Altogether about 20 mows of land.

For inspection apply to:
STIRLING FESSENDEN,
3 Hongkong Road.
13291

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

THE WEST END ESTATES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Shareholders of the above Company that the First Annual General Meeting will be held at the Yu-Yuen Garden, No. 2 Yuyuen Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 30th April, 1917, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
The China Land & Building Co., Ltd.
General Managers.
13568

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to **THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO.** 135-A, Szechuen Road. 'Phone No. 1647.
13332.

Alma Estates, Limited

THE Directors have declared an Interim Dividend at the rate of FIVE per cent (being Forty-five tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after the 30th April, 1917, to shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1917.
13524

Lost Bank Pass-Book

LOST, bank pass-book No. 548 with a credit balance of Tls. 506.959 issued by the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd. The public is hereby warned that the above pass-book is declared null and void from date of notice.

Luen Yick Insurance Co.
聯益保險公司
13544

Just Received

Men's Summer Underwear

in

Lisle Thread, India Gauze, Balbriggan, Aertex Mesh — Vest, Pants and Union Suits

also

White Canvas Footwear, Silk and Lisle Socks, Ties, Collars, etc., etc.

H. G. HILL & CO.
119 Szechuen Road

Central Stores, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the name of this Company has been changed to "The Shanghai Hotels, Limited," and that the Company will henceforth trade under and be known by that name.

By order of the Board,
E. BURROWS,
Secretary.
13557

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象鼎牌) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4335

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting, in the manufacture of our carpets. Our workmen are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality.

We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our price for which is fixed at the very moderate figure of 50 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs
French Concession.
Shanghai, March 5, 1917.

Tel. 2709

G.T.S.

The Geographical & Topographical Society of China

8B Peking Road.

ASK FOR

THE NEW PLAN OF PEKING

at the Commercial Press

AAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Amendment in favour of a Dividend of Tls. 1.00 per share carried at the Meeting of Shareholders held at Shanghai on 28th March, 1917, must be confirmed at the formal Meeting of the Company in Sumatra, to be held on the 28th April, 1917. This Dividend will be payable to those on the Company's Register on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1917.
13379

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of shareholders will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 28th April, 1917.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1917.
12390

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BEJAMINN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$665.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 6.05.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5.05 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 375.
North China	Tls. 150 S.
Union of Canton	$910.
Yangtsze	$215 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 332½ B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	107 s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 16½.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 46½.
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60.
Oriental Cons.	27/6.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80.
Raub	$2¼ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$124 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 91½ S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 Sa.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 72½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 81½ B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 84½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 81 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 152½.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105.
International	Tls. 81 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 67½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 44.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 121 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14¾ Sa.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.70 Sa.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$114.
Green Island	Tls. 8½ S.
Langkats	Tls. 17¾ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$17 c.d. B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$95 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$6½ Sa.
Weeks	$17½ S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1.05 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.15 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 37.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1½.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4¼.
Bute	Tls. 1¼.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.45 S.
Chempedak	Tls. 12 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.90.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.10 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 7.90.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6½ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 28.
Karan	Tls. 13½ Sa.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18¼ B.
Padang	Tls. 13¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 B.
Permata	Tls. 3¾.
Repah	Tls. 1¼.
Samagagas	Tls. 1.05.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.55.
Senawang	Tls. 14½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.97½ B
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.80 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.90 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.96.
Taiping	Tls. 2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.12½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 21 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60 B.
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.90.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 118
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25.
Horse Bazaar	11s. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 84½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 298.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 23, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate G.$1.00 @ 85=Tls. 1.17 @ 72.3=Mex.	$1.62
Mex. Dollars. Market rate	72.025
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1789
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6=Tls.	5.71
Exch. @ 72.3=Mex. $	7.90
Peking Bar	295
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	37⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London	Fr. 27.18
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476 7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6¼
London	Demand	3-6 5/16
India (nominal)	T.T.	259½
Paris	Demand	479
Paris	Demand	479½
New York	T.T.	83¾
New York	Demand	83⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	68¼
Japan	T.T.	61
Batavia	T.T.	202½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-7 1/16
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-7 1/16
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-5 15/16
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-8 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	494½
New York	4 m-s.	86⅞

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR APRIL.

Hk. Tls. 5.18 @ 8/5 1/16	£1	
" 1 @ 481¼ =	Francs 5.36	
" 1 No quotation	Marks *4.23	
" 1.09 @ 82⅜	Gold $1.00	
" 1 @ 62	Yen 1.80	
" 1 @ 15*	Rupees 2.90	
" 1 @ 2.88	Roubles 3.21	
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. $1.50	

* Nominal.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

POLICIES issued in any currency except those of Enemy Countries.

For latest prospectus apply
Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

FOR
LAND SURVEYING
Of Any Description
SEE THE
CHINA INVESTMENT CO.,
18 NANKING ROAD,
'Phone 4757

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, April 18.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

		Prices Nominal	Week ending Tls. Wednesday, April, 11, 1917 Piculs	Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair	56.00		16,424
	Winter Hair	46.00		
,, Seconds		24.00		
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs		19.50		194
,, ,,2 10-60 ,,				
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; (Pieces)		—		85,992
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie		—		1,656
,, Sinshan and-or Chayu ,, ,,		—		
Green China Grass, Szechuen		—		
Jute (Abutilon)		—		
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre		13.25		13,453
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre		12.50		
Animal Tallow		14.00		1,605
Gallnuts, Usual shape		21.00		1,217
,, Plum ,,		26.00		
Cotton Lihoo		22.10		27,802
,, Shansi		25.20		
Black Bristles, Riflings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4" 10 10 10 10 10 10 6 4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6" 6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%				757
Sesamum Seed, White				10,941
,, ,, Yellow		6.20		
,, ,, Red				
,, ,, Black				
Yellow Beans		—		55,542
*Broad Beans		2.00		
Sesamum Seed Oil		12.60		79
Groundnuts (with shells)		—		—
,, (shelled)		—		989
Groundnut Oil		12.50		—
Wood Oil		10.50		25,804
Tea Oil		—		65
Bean Oil		10.85		1,47.
RapeOil		—		—

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, April 23, 1917.

Official
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 14.75
Langkats Tls. 18.00
New Eng. Tls. 12.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord) Tls. 5.70
Karans Tls. 13.50
Tebongs Tls. 21.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, April 23, 1917.

Official
Senawangs Tls. 14.50 cash

Direct
Padangs Tls. 14.00 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, April 16.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 3s. 0¾d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 0¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

Previous Quotation, London, April 13:—
Spot: 3s. 0¾d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 0¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Easier.

London, April 17.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe:
Spot: 3s. 0¼d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 0¼d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

Previous Quotation, London, April 16:—
Spot: 3s. 0¾d. Paid.
April to June: 3s. 0¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Steady.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, April 17.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c	£55⅛
Chesques on London at Paris	Fr. 27.19
T.T. on London at New York	G.$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot)	36 5/16d.
Bank of England Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of Discount	4¾%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F.	26.00d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	10.55d.
Cotton; Mid-American Spot	12.72d.
Plantation Rubber April (paid)	3s. 0¼d.
Deliveries China Silk	112 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	48 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	39 bales

Tone of Tea Market Firm.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

Following is the Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Yokohama Specie Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year ended December 31, 1916.

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past Half-Year, including Yen 1,437,455.74 brought forward from last Account, amount to Yen 31,677,368.91, from which the sum of Yen 27,657,512.59 has been deducted for Interests, Taxes, Current Expenses, Rebate on Bills Current, Bad and Doubtful Debts, Bonus for Officers and Clerks, etc., leaving a balance of Yen 4,019,856.32 for appropriation.

The Directors propose that Yen 500,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum, which will absorb Yen 1,800,000.00.

The Balance, Yen 1,719,856.32, will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

General Balance, December 31, 1916

Liabilities.

	Yen.
Capital (paid up)	30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	20,800,000.00
Reserve for Doubtful Debts	2,312,072.74
Notes in Circulation	18,050,547.02
Deposits (Current, Fixed, etc.)	274,778,798.77
Bills Payable, Bills Rediscounted Acceptances and other Sums due by the Bank	226,851,118.14
Dividends Unclaimed	8,903.77
Balance of Profit and Loss brought forward from last Account	1,437,455.74
Net Profit for the past Half-Year	2,582,400.58
	Yen 576,821,296.76

Assets.

	Yen.	Yen.
Cash Account:—		
In Hand	30,710,065.68	
At Bankers	36,742,686.43	
		67,452,752.11
Investments in Public Securities		21,530,171.45
Bills Discounted, Loans, Advances, etc.		178,632,839.85
Bills Receivable and other Sums due to the Bank		303,017,424.96
Bullion and Foreign Money		2,264,209.96
Bank's Premises, Properties, Furniture, etc.		3,923,898.43
		Yen 576,821,296.76

Profit and Loss

	Yen.	Yen.
To Interests, Taxes, Current Expenses, Rebate on Bills Current, Bad and Doubtful Debts, Bonus for Officers and Clerks, etc.		27,657,512.59
To Reserve Fund		500,000.00
To Dividend:—		
Yen 6.00 per Old Share for 240,000 shares.		
Yen 1.50 per New Share for 240,000 Shares		
		1,800,000.00
To Balance carried forward to next Account		1,719,856.32
	Yen	31,677,368.91
By Balance brought forward June 30, 1916	1,437,455.74	
By Amount of Gross Profits for the Half-year ending Dec. 31, 1916	30,239,913.17	
	Yen	31,677,368.91

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, April 17. Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. (Nominal)	135	5	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	145	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	30	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)	20	0	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales (Nominal)	31	0	
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%) (Nominal)	16¾d.		
Standard Tin (Cash)	217	15	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	53	10	0
Galvanised Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	217	15	0

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, April 4 and 5.—Following were the prices realised at the rubber Auction this week:—

Sheet:	per picul. $
Smoked Fine Ribbed	@ 164/155
Smoked Good Ribbed	,, 157/140
Smoked Fine Plain	,, 139/133
Smoked Good Plain	,, 132/125
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed	,, 144/139
Unsmoked Good Ribbed	,, 130
Unsmoked Fine Plain	,, 135/128
Unsmoked Good Plain	,, 123/108
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin	,, 162/157
Good Pale Thin	,, 159/150
Good Pale Blanket	,, 154/145
Good Brown Blanket	,, 137/128
Fine Brown	,, 152/136
Good Brown	,, 135/117
Good Dark	,, 118/ 92
Barky	,, 103/ 68
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed	,, 106/ 70
Loose	,, 80/ 70
Sheet:	
Cupwashing	,, 130/120

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 12,958 (about 771 tons).

Sold Pcls. 9,684 (about 576 tons).

Our auction started yesterday morning with a good demand for all grades. In the forenoon, Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Fine Pale Crepe found ready buyers at $158/160 and $158/161 respectively. Nearly all lots of Unsmoked Sheet on offer were sold. Medium and lower Crepes were wanted, and advanced at an average of $5 on the week. After the interval, the tendency was slightly easier all round, and the prices of the forenoon were hardly maintained.

The sale was continued this morning. The prices for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet, and Fine Pale Crepe advanced to $163 and $162 respectively; only one fine lot of Ribbed Smoked Sheet fetched $164. Fine Brown Crepe was well competed for, and accordingly show a further advance. A few lots of Scraps were sold.

(Meyer and Measor.)

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, April 16.—Today's silver prices were as follows:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36⅝d. Steady.
Previous Quotation, London, April 14:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36⅝d. Idle.

London, April 17.—Today's silver prices were as follows:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36⅝d. Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, April 16:—
Bar Silver Spot: 36 5/16d. Steady.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

A WISE CHOICE of investments cannot usually be made entirely upon your own judgment. When it comes to placing out your own money or funds left in your charge to earn an income, it pays to get the best advice.

A SINGLE POOR investment may cause you more loss than you gain by a dozen good ones.

IF YOU WISH to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
38 Kiangse Road, 'Phone 60.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, April 16.—Today's cotton prices were:—

Mid-American Spot	12.97d.
May-June	12.44d.
October-November	11.80d.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Europe via Siberia (Express)	Via Pukow		7.00*		..	..		..	3.23nd).
Japan via Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*	12.00*
Dairy, Manchuria and Europe	Sakaki maru				..	..	..	1.00*	10.30*
Tsingtao, Manchuria and Dairy	Sakaki maru	11.00*	..	..	..		..	..	10.30*
Japan Ports	Chikugo maru	12.30*		..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	11.00*		..	..		..	10.30*
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..	..			9.00
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Choysang	7.00		4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Hongkong and Canton		8.30*	..	..			..	..	8.00*
Europe via Suez		8.30*					..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin			1.30						
Swatow and Hongkong		..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo		..	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong			12.30*	..			..	..	..
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez		..	9.00*		..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Newchwang	Toonan	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00		9.00
Foochow	Hsinchi	9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*		10.00*
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	5.00		5.00
Hankow		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Kiangteen	3.30	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00		..	..	..	6.00		5.30
Swotow		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Newchwang	Sungkiang	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Poyang	8.00							9.00
Swatow		9.00	5.00	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Holhow	9.00		4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
	Kweilin	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Thursday, April 26.									
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x9.30	noon
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	11.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00*
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	(25th)
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	noon	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
River Ports	Kiangyu	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	Shuntien	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Friday, April 27.									
Hongkong and beyond	Yokohama maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x1.00	0.30
Japan via Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	x9.00	8.30
Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and beyond	Yokohama maru	..	..	..	..	12.30	..	..	11.30*
Saturday, April 28.									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	x9.00					..	..	..
Sunday, April 29.									
Europe Siberia via (Post Train)	Via Pukow	..	7.00*	..	..	..	..	..	(28th)

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

C Mail closed 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 11 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10.30 a.m.

G Letters and boxes with declared value 10.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 10 a.m.

H Letters and boxes with declared value noon. Parcel post and money orders 11.30 a.m.

J Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

British Post office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dainy, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	7.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chanchow, Chinkiang Nanking and all River ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places	2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	4.30
Soochow, Wushih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.	
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan)	1.00
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.	

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m. p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow	3.30
Launch	close daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen	7.00 2.00
	10.45 5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku	3.00
Minghong and Nankao	2.00
	11.00
Huchow, Nanzing and Linghu	11.00
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00
	11.00
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 5.00
	10.45 3.30
Chowpu	11.00
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang	3.00
Tachang	7.00
	11.00
Courier.	
Kiangnan Arsenal	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Tsipao	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon.
Chwansha	7.00
	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Foot Boat.	

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$ 300,000.00
Reserves .....$ 10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916) $1,400,000.0

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up .... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthu
Bomtay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid up.....U.S.	$3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	3,931,774.11
U.S.	$7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special service of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

H. G. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road. SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securiies. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore,	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up)..Yen 15,000,000
Reserves .....Yen 1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

Amusements

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

No. 3 Woochang Road.

Programme for April 23rd, 24th, 25th & 26th

TONIGHT

"THE IRON CLAW"

The greatest Serial ever produced. In 20 Episodes of Two Reels each. Featuring the popular favourites Pearl White, Creighton Hale and Sheldon Lewis.

TOMORROW NIGHT, showing 1st and 2nd Episodes, entitled:

"THE VENGEANCE OF LEGAR"
and
"THE HOUSE OF UNHAPPINESS"
Four Reels of Exciting Adventures.

"TANGLES OF POKES AND JABS"
A very funny comedy.

"MAX JOINS THE COLORS"
Screaming comedy by Max Linder.

Two Shows every night: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

Dress Circle Seats.....30 Cents.
Matinee Sunday Afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for April 25th and 26th

"WHO'S GUILTY?"

Featuring

ANNA NILSSON and TOM MOORE

Fourteen Powerful Stories by MRS. WILSON WOODROW have been put into Fourteen Gripping Photo-dramas, based upon Social Errors in Society, that will hold you from start to finish. Each story is complete in itself.

Showing the 3rd and 4th Stories of the Series, Entitled:

"THE TANGLED WEB" and "THE SILENT SHAME"

In Four Reels.

Pathe's British, French and American Gazettes
Depicting all the principal events.

"The Boob Weekly"
Animated Cartoon of news from nowhere in particular by the nationally-popular cartoonist, R. L. Goldberg.

"The Burglar and the Mouse"
an amusing comedy.

Nearly 1900 years ago the foundation was laid for

"CIVILISATION"

AND TONIGHT

Ninteen Centuries Later, Thos. H. INCE
PRESENTS HIS
"CIVILISATION"
Conceded to be the most marvellous and stupendous spectacle of all time

At The VICTORIA THEATRE
IT IS TO BE EXHIBITED
For Four Nights Only
April 23rd, 24th, 25th & 26th, 1917 and
MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, 28th, at 3.30 p.m.

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT

PAPINI—MONTES
at the
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tonight at 9.30 p.m.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S $3, $2, $1.
Book early in order to avoid disappointment

13329

CLARKE'S CIRQUE

At Chang Su Ho Gardens
EVERY NIGHT AT 9.15
The Most Brilliant Assembly of Artists Ever Brought Together.
All Europeans

FIRST VISIT TO SHANGHAI.

Boxes (6 Seats)	$15.00
„ Single Seat	3.00
Front Chairs	2.00
Rear Chairs	1.00
Circle	0.50
Gallery	0.30

Children Half Price.

Booking at
ROBINSON'S PIANO CO.
Afternoon Performances:
Wednesdays, Saturdays & Sundays, at 5.30

OLYMPIC THEATRE

New Programme
FOR
April 23rd, 25th and 26th
SHOWING
"ATLANTIC"
The Great Six Part Feature Film

It shows the sinking of the big liner "ROLAND," bound for America, crowded with passengers.

It is without doubt one of the most thrilling pictures ever screened.

NEW GRAPHIC
NEW COMEDIES

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 3	3.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 6	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 15	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 18	..	New York via Panama	Tatsuno maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 24	12.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 26	1.30	Kobe and Osaka via Moji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 27	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 28	5.0 •	Nagasaki Moji & Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
May 1		Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 3	3.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 3	..	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kamano maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
.. 4		Kobe	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 6		Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Awa maru	Jap	N. Y. K.
.. 8	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 2	London etc.	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	London etc.	Fushimi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 24	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 24	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	noon	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co
.. 25	..	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
.. 25	11.00•	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 25	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 26	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	D.L.	Swatow	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27		Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 28	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Yungchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 30	D.L.	Hongkong	Panama maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
May 1	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 24	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 24	1.00	T'tsin & Dalny via Tsingtao	Keelung maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
.. 24	noon	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap	S. M. R.
.. 24	A. M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 25	noon	Chefoo & Newchwang	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 25	9.00•	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 25	noon	Haichow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	A.M.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 25		Chinwangtao direct	Kiangping	Chi.	K.M.A.
.. 25	10.00•	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	D.L.	do	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
.. 27	2.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 27	noon	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 24	10.00•	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 24	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 24	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
.. 25	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
.. 25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 26	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
.. 27	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 28	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 29	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
May 1	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

• A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 22	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
.. 22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N.Co.	NSCW
.. 23	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
.. 23	Tientsin	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
.. 23	Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
.. 23	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br	B. & S.	CNW
.. 23		Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K.	OSKW
.. 23	Hankow	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
.. 23	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSCW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 21	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.
.. 21	San Francisco	Persia maru	7974	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 22	Chefoo & Tientsin	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 22	Hongkong & Canton	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 22	Wenchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
.. 22	Newchwang	Kiukiang	1228	Br.	B. & S.
.. 22	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 22	Hankow etc.	Kiangtoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 22	Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	1517	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 23	Hankow etc.	Chungking	1311	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	Hankow etc	Tatoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
.. 23	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 23	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 23	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Apr 2	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Apr 21	Swatow	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Dickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Apr 21	Tientsin	Esang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S W
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger	H. D. & Co	US
Apr 21	Japan	Fulisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Apr 5	Hongkong	Glenstrae	3054	Br	Glen Line	CMLW
Apr 22	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co	HYPW
Apr 22	Tientsin	Hainming	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 21	Foochow	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	O. S. K.	OSKW
Apr 22	Hankow	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co	H W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1683	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Mar 25	Cruise	Stor. Nordiske	598	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	7 p
Apr 21	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Apr 21	Hankow	Tungting	2036	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Apr 22	Chinwangtao	Tenno maru	1250	Jap.	K. M. A	KMAW

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Captain Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, April 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Tuesday, April 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW, etc.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting, Captain Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 24 at about 12 midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

RIVER PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Poyang, Capt. Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, Apr. 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Talee Maru, Capt. S. Honjo, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, April 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sunning, Capt. Lloyd Jones, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 24 at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A Stott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, the 25th Apr., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Wednesday, April 25, at 11 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 10 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shantung, Capt. Meatnrel, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 26 at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.— The Str. Panama, Maru Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtsepoo Wharf on Monday, Apr. 30 at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenlon, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on Tuesday, April 24 at 1 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at noon, on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No 4234.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sungkiang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, April 25, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kiangping, April 25. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. 319.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The str. Toonan, Capt. E. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 26, at 10.00 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The ss.s. Korea Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. Ota, will leave on Thursday, May 3. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—s.s. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shuntung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON. Foochow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 21-23 French Fund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia"
14,000 tons each

TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT
The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailings to Manila and Hongkong

These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to

B. C. HAILE, Special representative.
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD., Agents.

1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building)
Telephone 5056. Shanghai.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers

SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
SNE	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.				Hanson
	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.				Timberlake
P&OB	Apr. 4	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.				Clarke
DW	Mar. 5	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick
OP	Apr. 6	Cruise	Warren	Am tr.				

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, 18,000 tons, Capt. Ota, will leave on Thursday, May 3. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the customs jetty at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat for Kobe: Messrs. J. F. Frank, and F. E. R. de Stelberg. For Yokohama:—Mr. and Mrs. Hoehn and 2 infants, Miss Guttman, Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, and Mr. J. Prentice.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 a.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at noon.

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

TOMORROW

The launch conveying passengers to the O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 10 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

22.—The anticyclone travels eastwards over Japan. Two depressions are developing, the one to the E. of Lake Baikal, the other between Szechuen and Yunnan. The weather, fine during the day, becomes overcast in the evening.

23.—The rain begins, during the night. The breeze shifts back to E. and E.N.E. Considerable decrease of pressure.

Monday, April 23, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm	760.57	762.9
" inches	29. 4	29.99
Variation mm. for 24 h	-5.19	-4.4
Variation mm. for 12 h	-2.29	-1.3
Wind Direction	NE	ENE
Wind Kilom per hour	17	1
Wind Miles	10.6	11.
Temperature Cen	10.96	12.8
Temperature Fahr	51.1	54.
Humidity: co	96	88
Rebu. city, 5-10	10	10
Rainfallmm.	1.0	—
Nafallinches	0.04	—

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" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June	14	"
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	Tons		
HIRANO MARU	16,000	———	May 2
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	May 5
KAGA MARU	12,500	———	May 16

AMERICAN LINE.

Via, Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai,	June 13, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	April 24
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	April 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	May 1
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki	May 5
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 8

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Higo,	May 4

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Saito,	April 26, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	May 3

FOR JAPAN.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. B. Kon,	May 4
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	May 6

FOR HONGKONG.

YOKOHAMA MARU ..	12,500	———	April 27, 1917

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU	15,000	———	May 18

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			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	———	May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU ...	14,000	———	June 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU ...	10,000	———	July 17, 1917

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2055	835	300	0	dep. Peking	arr.	2230	1950	1030
2345	1115	625	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1935	1700	720
2359	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2340	524	arr. Mukden	dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep.	Tientsin-East	arr.	1705	1950
735	1140	—	2.71	arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep.	1655	1941
745	1200	—		dep.	Tientsin-Central	arr.	1631	1911
1138	1500	—	78	dep.	Tsangchow	dep.	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep.	Tochow	dep.	1043	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr.	Tsinanfu	dep.	808	845
7.	:		220		:		:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep.	Tsinanfu	arr.	756	1812
1089	2231	—	266	dep.	Taianfu	dep.	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr.	Yenchowfu	dep.	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep.	Yenchowfu	arr.	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep.	Lincheng	dep.	120	1032
1816	456	—	—	arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep.	2336	810
9.	:	—	420		:		:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep.	Hsuchowfu	arr.	2329	2007
1154	833	—	523	arr.	Pengpu	dep.	1953	1442
1209	840	—		dep.	Pengpu	arr.	1946	1432
1657	1132	—	600	dep.	Chuchow	dep.	1648	923
1843	1300	—	681	arr.	Pukow	dep.	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1430	. .	0	dep.	Nanking-Ferry	arr.	1410	. .
2300	1430	. .	. .	dep.	Nanking	arr.	1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr.	Shanghai-North	dep.	755	2300

Yanchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line				
939	1315	2130	d. Yanchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	550	1110	1800	d. Linchang a.	810	1410	2100
1000	1455	2220	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1135	1853	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, September, 1916.

CHILD LOSES LIFE AS CHINESE HUTS BURN

Fire At Dispensary Caused In Peculiar Manner; Cable And Electric Sign Form Circuit

One child was burned to death and a man badly injured in a fire which broke out Sunday night in some huts located against the godown of the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Company's wharfs in Pootung.

The fire float immediately answered a telephone call, but owing to the distance up the river and the strong current the boat was some little time in reaching the scene of the blaze. Mr. C. Amner and the Wharf staff had checked the fire, but due to the large amount of coal around the wharf, the Brigade made sure that the fire was out before leaving. A number of huts were burned down and the end of the wharf was damaged.

The wharf boatman, who was severely burned during the fire, was brought back on the Fire Float and taken to the Shantung Road Hospital for treatment.

Near Serious Blaze

A fire, which resulted in slight damage, due to the prompt action of the fire department, was caused in an extraordinary manner Sunday afternoon at the Shanghai Dispensary.

It seems that a sign board has just been erected at the front of an electrical shop adjoining the Dispensary, and one of the supporting wires came in contact with one of the Tramway Company's cables, which completed a circuit. The iron fixture supporting the wire was placed against a piece of corrugated iron, which was touching a drain pipe, the whole acting as a conductor, causing the whole of the metal roof of the corner block to become charged with electricity. In consequence of a leakage at the corner of the roof, the woodwork became wet, which made the current more powerful in this spot and the flashes set fire to the dry inflammable felt with which the roof is lined. Fortunately an early call prevented a serious fire.

Miss Flaven Will Do Incense Dance

New color, and rather unique coloring at that, will be lent to the tea dance at the Astor House this afternoon, when Miss Aileen Flaven, the new entertainer, appears in the Incense Dance. This dance was made famous by Ruth St. Denis.

The measure interprets the exotic charm of the Orient. She will also sing a number of the latest song hits during the afternoon. The management state that Miss Flaven will sing every afternoon in the lobby during the tea hour.

Wedding

Shields-Bushnell

A wedding of interest in Shanghai took place in Yokohama last week, when William Emmett Shields, son of the late Hon. William Emmett Sheilds of New York and Washington, step-son of Dr. Lionel Street of this city and a grandson of Brigadier General James Shields, and Miss Margaret Bushnell, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bushnell of Los Angeles, were united in marriage.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Clay MacCauley, M. A., in the private suite of the bridegroom at the "Antoinette." The room was very effective in its decoration of cherry blossoms, "bridal wreath," and pink camellias.

The pretty bride was gowned in white crepe chiffon, over satin, the Honiton lace of her mother's wedding veil forming the bodice, which was in tulle. The skirt was composed of three flounces, each encircled with five rows of satin. She wore no veil and carried a shower bouquet of la France roses. Mrs. Charles Neill attended the bride as matron of honor and Mr. George Neville acted as best man. The presents were many and beautiful.

After the ceremony the bridal couple proceeded to a private suite where a reception was held to some fifty friends.

The young couple are spending their honeymoon in Kyoto, after which they will return to Yokohama and make their permanent home at the "Antoinette." Mr. Shields is employed by the Standard Oil Company at Yokohama.

The Weather

North-east to south-east breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 62.2 and the minimum 53.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 67.1 and 59.5.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Apr. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Apr. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Apr. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru May 3

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru May 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru..May 6

For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. Hirano Maru May 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. May 5

The American mail is due here on or about tomorrow, per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia Maru.

First Woman Naval Recruit

Miss Loretta Walsh, of Philadelphia, who has become the first woman naval recruit in the history of the United States. Miss Walsh enlisted in the navy at Philadelphia and became enrolling clerk at the recruiting station. She was sworn in as a chief yeoman.

GOOD-BYE DINNER TO J. SPENCER ROZARIO

First Portuguese-Britisher in Shanghai to Leave For The Front

The dinner held in honor of Mr. J. Spencer Rozario, last Saturday, at the Shanghai Lusitano Club, was most enthusiastic. Well, it might be, for they were sending off to the front the first Portuguese British subject from Shanghai.

The room was one mass of colors representing every country of the allied fighting forces, from little Montenegro to the United States of America. Behind the chairman, Mr. E. T. Rivero, against the wall were the club's flag flanked by the Portuguese and British flags, and facing them on the opposite wall was a huge British ensign.

After doing justice to the excellent menu provided by the Yih Ping Shang Hotel, the chairman proposed the health of the respective rulers of the Allies and the music played the Fortuguese, British and French National Anthems, the whole company joining in. Cheers followed for the victory of the Allies. After the enthusiasm had subsided, Mr. Rivero feelingly proposed the health of the guest of honor, and dwelt on his splendid qualifications at school and his business life. He would not bid him good bye but au revoir. Mr. Rodrigues then rose to thank those responsible for the arrangement of the function, mentioning specially Mr. C. E. L. Ozorio who designed and directed the decorations. The latter spoke at some length on what was expected of Mr. Rozario, reminding him that his forbears fought side by side with the British, whose uniform he is to wear, in the Peninsular war, and he had no doubt the latest addition to the ranks of the fighters would keep up the traditions of the two countries. Mr. A. L. Franco also spoke.

Mr. Rozario then replied. Cheers and a tiger ended the first part of the program. A photograph of the gathering was taken, after which an impromptu concert followed, the numbers being contributed by Messrs. E. E. Encarnacao, who presided throughout at the piano, A. A. Rodrigues, I. B. Whyte, F. G. Eca da Silva, Sam Rivero, J. V. Jensen, and J. C. Aquino.

ARMED ROBBERS GET $23

Four men, two of them armed with revolvers, entered a cigarette shop located at No. 457 Wuchow Road last night at eight thirty o'clock, held up the inmates, and made their escape with twenty-three dollars in small money. Police gave chase to the robbers, but were unable to capture them. No shots were fired.

FOOD CONFERENCE ENDS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, April 21.—The Storthing has concluded its secret sitting on the question of food and the dangers of navigating the North Sea. In relation to foreign policy, no resolution was passed, but it was agreed that strict neutrality must still be observed. It is denied that Norway is about to arm her merchantmen.

French Flying Men Congratulate British

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 22.—The French Aviation Corps has congratulated the Royal Flying Corps on its superiority over its adversaries, which it has never lost during recent engagements. It thankfully acknowledges the aid rendered by the British and expresses amazement at the exploits of British air-men, which it is ambitious to emulate.

It is confirmed that the German losses of air-craft during the last few days have been double those of the Allies.

R.H.C. Godwin Dies From A Pistol Shot

Popular Local Man Found Dead Under Strange Circumstances; Had No Worries

Mr. R. H. C. Godwin, thirty-eight years of age, was found dead yesterday morning in the bathroom of his home, No. 4A Peking Road. Death was due to a pistol shot through the brain, self-inflicted either through intent or by accident. None of his friends can ascribe a reason why he should have taken his own life.

Sunday evening Mr. Godwin was in company with his friends, and laughed and joked with them until eleven thirty when he retired. During the day, he had been out golfing. He had seemed in the best of spirits, and an intimate acquaintance said that he never had looked better in his life. Yesterday, deceased had his early morning tea, smoked a cigarette, and went to his bath. At eight thirty he had not returned and one of the servants was sent in search of him. This resulted in the finding of the lifeless form of Godwin in the bath tub, from which his feet were protruding. As the body was being carried into deceased's bedroom, the pistol dropped from the folds of his dressing gown.

So far as anyone acquainted with deceased knows, there was no reason for his killing himself. He had no financial worries, in fact was in comfortable circumstances. He was unmarried. During the night he had written and destroyed several cheques, and finally left one in a note addressed to a fellow member of the mess, covering his mess expenses for the month.

Deceased was a valued employe of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.

The body was removed to the Mortuary, where an inquest was opened yesterday forenoon by Mr. G. W. King, H. M. Coroner, and adjourned until Thursday afternoon.

Kongslee Damaged Within Safety Zone

Either Torpedo Or Mine; Mate Lost; 19 Americans Aboard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ymuiden, April 21.—The Norwegian relief-ship Kongslee, bound for Rotterdam, with a cargo of 8,000 tons of wheat, has been damaged in the so-called safety-zone. The Second Mate is missing.

The remainder of the crew, totalling 34, of whom 19 are Americans, were rescued by trawlers and have been landed at Ymuiden. The vessel was struck on the starboard side, but, owing to the darkness, it is not known whether she was hit by a mine or torpedo.

The Kongslee has not sunk and is now being towed into harbor.

YUAN SHIH-K'AI'S SON DEFENDANT IN SUIT

Yuan Ker-wen, second son of Yuan Shih-k'ai, has been named defendant in a claim for Tls. 43,229.41 at the Mixed Court by Yao Moo-lien, managing director of the Shanghai Inland Waterworks in Nantao. He was duly served and has put up security pending the trial.

The claim involves the failure to pay the price of a certain piece of property in the Hongkew district, which defendant bought last year from plaintiff.

Shanghai D. And E. Co. Launch Vessel To Norwegian Order

Valuta Probably First of Bigger Order; To Replace War's Losses

A very successful launch took place yesterday afternoon from the Pootung Yard of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., of the single screw steamer Valuta. There was a large company present including Mr. R. S. F. McBain, Mr. J. Eitzen, Consul General for Norway and Mrs. Eitzen, Mr. and Mrs. O. Thoresen, Mr. and Mrs. Fr. Sem, Miss H. Murer, Miss M. Linaas, Mr. and Mrs. H. Berents, Captain Lars Jahn, Mr. James Johnstone, Mr. E. C. Richards, Mr. W. R. Lemarchand, Miss Ada Law, Mr. G. S. Jensen, Mr. Rein, Mrs. E. Getz, Captain Sommerville, Mr. R. Simmons, representing the Det Norske Veritas, Captain Johanssen, Mr. Burns, Manager, Mr. J. H. Osborne, Secretary, etc. As the vessel left the ways she was christened the Valuta by Mrs. O. Thoresen.

The company then adjourned to the offices where the usual toasts were proposed and honored. In proposing "Success to the Valuta" Mr. McBain said:—"Ladies and Gentlemen: On behalf of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., I have much pleasure in extending to you all a very hearty welcome. We feel greatly honored by having such a good attendance at this launching. You will, I know, all regret that our Chairman, Mr. Prentice, is not able to be here with us today, but he has just left for a short holiday in Japan and has asked me to say how sorry he is not to be present.

"The steame Valuta which we have just seen so gracefully and successfully launched by Mrs. Thoresen is built to the order of Norwegian owners and I may say that we are very proud and pleased to be entrusted with orders from Norway, a country which, as you know, has ever been a pioneer in the craft of shipbuilding. The owner is Mr. Hans Madsen Stavanger, whose local agent is Mr. O. Thoresen and Captain Johanssen is their superintendent. This is the first of four Norwegian steamers of various sizes presently being constructed by the Dock Company: she is 254 feet 6 inches long, 37 feet moulded breadth and 17 feet moulded depth. She is built to Det Norske Veritas' highest class and has double bottom for water ballast and all modern apliances for handling cargo.

"All the machinery, consisting of one large set of triple expansion surface condensing engines, with two large multi-tubular cylindrical boilers and usual auxiliaries, including steam-steering gear, steam windlass, steam winches, evaporator, etc., are, as usual, made by the Dock Company in their own workshops. Owing to the great difficulty in obtaining materials from Great Britain and elsewhere at present the whole vessel, even to the main shafting for the propelling machinery, has been constructed from stock materials and although the vessel is slightly over the contract time still, considering the conditions existing at present and the time taken by other firms in the Far East to complete similar vessels, we feel rather pleased at the results today.

"We hope that the results of the work which we are putting into these vessels will be so satisfactory as to encourage these and other owners from Norway and elsewhere to entrust us with still further building orders. The largest vessel constructed in our yards so far has been 6,000 tons deadweight capacity, but we are quite prepared to take on larger vessels to meet present requirements. We intend laying down a 3,100 tons cargo steamer on the berth just vacated, the preparatory construction of which is already advanced. The Valuta has a deadweight cargo capacity of 2,250 tons.

"I will now ask you to join me in wishing the good ship Valuta a long and successful career. I do not know where her owner proposes to trade with her, but I hope that we shall have the pleasure of seeing her often in our harbor in the future, but whether that is to be so or not we all hope that wherever she goes she will meet with every success and always come safely to port. In asking you to drink to the success of the ship I should like to associate the names of Mr. Thoresen, the agent of the owner and Captain Johanssen, his superintendent. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the toast of: Long life and great success to the Valuta and to these gentlemen I have named and to the owner and all others connected with her."

The toast having been heartily drunk, Mr. Eitzen, Consul-General for Norway, replied. He said: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen; I have been asked to respond to the toast which we have just drunk and I do so with great pleasure: it is, in my opinion, a landmark in the history of Norwegian shipbuilding. It is the first Norwegian steamer which has ever been built in Shanghai and I am glad to say it is not the last, as we are going to witness more ceremonies of the same kind in the near future. I think it is a little early to speak about the qualities of the ship, but I think I am safe in congratulating the owners on having placed their orders with the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. We have just witnessed the very fine and very successful launch of the steamer Valuta and I don't think it could have been better; it speaks very well for the total result when the steamer is fully completed.

"As far as I can understand, it has always been a pleasure to deal with the Dock Company here and I remember and go by one expert report which I heard last summer, and which was as good as any report could be and I think that the owners have been very lucky in placing their orders with them, as I do not think they could have made a better choice. Gentlemen, I don't know whether it is necessary to drink to the prosperity of the Dock Company, as I feel assured they are bound to have a future. As you are aware we have lost many steamers since the commencement of the war and we want at least two new steamers per week to replace those we have lost; we are greatly obliged to the Dock Company for assisting us in replacing some of the steamers and we are doubly pleased on account of these fine steamers which will soon be completed here. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink the health of the Dock Company and at the same time I would ask my Norwegian ladies and friends to give three long cheers."

Mr. McBain replied and thanked all present for the hearty way in which they had responded to the toast and presented Mrs. Thoresen with a bouquet and bracelet as a memento of the very graceful way in which she had christened the ship.

Mr. Thoresen replied on behalf of Mrs. Thoresen, and said: "I have much pleasure in expressing the gratitude of my wife for the honor done her today in allowing her to christen the ship and by giving her these nice presents which I can assure you are greatly appreciated and will be treasured as a pleasing token of the day on which the steamer, which is now lying safely in the water, was launched. As you all know this vessel will be a very valuable addition to Norwegian shipping interests. I need hardly enlarge on the facilities of a great concern like the Dock Company but I think they are very fortunate in having a man like Mr. Burns, their Manager, at their head.

"I also wish to remark on the very obliging and satisfactory way in which everything connected with the building has been done since the order was placed, and I am also pleased to have asked to be the medium of thanking all members of the Dock Company connected with the building for the good work and for the willing manner in which they have always done their best to meet the wishes of the owner and superintendent, and I hope you will join with me in drinking to these men, not forgetting my old friend Mr. Osborne, an old servant of the company in the financial line."

Mr. Burns then rose and said:—"I wish to thank Mr. Thoresen for his kind remarks and you for the way you have received them. It is and always has been a pleasure to deal with Mr. Thoresen, whom we have known many years and it has always been a pleasure to deal with Captain Johanssen—he has come from the other end of the world to see and compare our ship productions and I hope when the time comes to sum up his experience that the results will be favorable to us.

"Although building for about 55 years, yet we are always getting new propositions. Many years ago we had something new in building the Shanghai Cathedral. Now it is cargo steamers for the West; perhaps we may have submarines and gunboats next and with our labor and other facilities we intend to make the most of our opportunities and I am sure there is nothing more encouraging to us in our efforts than the remarks and kind wishes expressed by Mr. Thoresen."

Mr. McBain then proposed Captain Johanssen's health, which was heartily responded to and the company then adjourned to have a look round the works before returning to Shanghai.

Martial Law Is Abolished in Spain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Madrid, April 21.—Martial law, which was brought into force on the 28th of last month, has been abolished.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Shantung from Hongkong:—Mr. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Han.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. Hanshur, and Mr. and Mrs. Auld.

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Miss M. N. Valins, and Mr. and Mrs. Cheng.

Per C.M. s.s. Toonan from Newchwang:—Mrs. Farmor.

Per S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru from Dairen:—Mr. and Mrs. Rumble and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Marco and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pilinik, Mr. and Mrs. A. Jarvinen, Mrs. K. H. Bagger, Mrs. L. M. Alanen, Mrs. K. Silkala, Mrs. M. Grenard, Miss E. E. D. Edwards, Miss E. R. Bradley, Messrs. J. Findlay, P. W. Beavan, C. Stone, M. L. Gurevitz, K. Nishikawa, H. Saari, A. Subo, R. Rautonen, K. P. Albertsen, and R. C. Jensen. From Tsingtao:—Mrs. H. T. Hancock, Messsrs. J. E. Skidmore, E. Kempffer, and C. M. Kuykendall.

Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat from Marseilles:—Mr. and Mrs. Vinot. From Portsaid:—Messrs. Eriksen, and Birchland. From Colombo:—Mr. and Mrs. Coombe, Mr. and Mrs. Hadduck, Mr. and Mrs. M. Payse, Messrs. G. Turnerot, and Foox. From Singapore:—Mrs. Despard, Mr. and Mrs. Napier, Mr. R. Chichalm, Mrs. Acton, Mr. and Mrs. MacKiney, Mr. and Mrs. Fomi, Mr. and Mrs. Moir, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Bales and two children. From Haiphong:—Mr. Sire. From Hongkong:—Comte Malynoki, Mr. Bareynemch, Mr. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dorsser, Mr. Murata, Mr. Battles, Dr. and Mrs. Varvet and child, Mr. Remedios, Miss Lelia and two children, Mr. J. Creighton, Miss Anderson, Miss Eaton, Mr. Rolikow, Mr. Wassilieff, and Mr. Xavier.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. H. O. Jones.

Per I.-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Mrs. D'Oliveyra, Mr. and Mrs. Raiteri, Mrs. C. S. Coulter, Rev. and Mrs. Gordon Jones, Messrs. F. S. Clarke, and H. C. Sunder.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungting from Hankow:—Mr., Mrs. and Master Petch, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Sunders, and Mr. F. W. Jones.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Chefoo:—Mr. Sali, Mrs. Rachuton, and Mr. and Mrs. Davies.

Business and Official Notices

Sun Ling & Co.

Manufacturers and exporters of RATTAN AND WICKERWORK of all descriptions.

Special designs made up at short notice.

Design Books kept at the only address below.

SUN LING & CO.
1190 Avenue Road, near Gordon Road.
Tel. West 1373.
13433

FOR RENT

Storage Space in Our Godown
Between Nanking Road
and
Kiukiang Road

CONCRETE BUILDING
Fire Proof,
Rain Proof,
Burglar Proof.

APPLY
China Storage Co.
Care of
Wells Fargo & Co.
8 Kiukiang Road
13583

Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that owing to delay in arrival of equipment no new Telephone connections can be made at present. Applicants will be posted in a book kept for that purpose and will be supplied with the service as disconnections or arrival of new plant will permit.

Subscribers wishing to move their instruments from one place to another will be attended to as usual.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 19th April, 1917. 13552

NOTICE

Fixed Price of Natural Ice

IT is a matter of common knowledge that the supply of natural ice is dependent on the temperature of the winter months. Last winter, although very cold weather was experienced, the water in creeks and rivers was very low, and although our ice store was built near a creek, very little ice, except that mixed with mud, was obtainable there. Thus, ice was obtained with difficulty and at a much higher cost.

At a meeting of the Ice Guild, which was held some time ago, it was decided, for the above reason, that during 1917, the price of natural ice must be fixed at $0.50 per 100 lbs. This price does not give us any extra profit, it merely covers us against loss.

The Yun Fong Ice Guild.
天然氷同業永豐會公啟

When you think
of
Szechuen Province
Think of
WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, W. China.
Born 1915 — Still Existing

BILL SMITH

"ELEPHANT HEAD"
ONCE
"ELEPHANT HEAD"
ALWAYS.
IT IS THE
BEST BEER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

OVERSEAS CLUB

MEMBERS' CONVERSAZIONE
PALACE HOTEL
Wednesday, May 2nd, 1917,
at 5 p m.

TICKETS, $1.00 each, may be obtained from Messrs. S Moutrie & Co, Ltd., The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd, Edward Evans and Sons, Ltd., or The Palace Hotel.
13584

NOTICE

The UNDERSIGNED has this day sold to the NEW COMPANY of Van Lee Yuen (萬利元) all its stocks, furnitures, outstanding accounts and undelivered goods contracted with foreign firms of the OLD COMPANY of Van Lee Yuen (萬利源). The shareholders of the Old Company, after this date, have no claims on any undelivered goods, nor responsibility for any account and transaction of the New Company.

Zau Hung Li (邵洪達)
Representative of the Old Company,
Van Lee Yuen (萬利源)
No. B116 Szechuen Road.
April 22nd, 1917.

NOTICE

The UNDERSIGNED has this day purchased from the OLD COMPANY Van Lee Yuen (萬利源) all its stocks, furnitures, outstanding accounts and undelivered goods contracted with foreign firms. The NEW COMPANY (萬利元) is to clear undelivered goods contracted, before this date, by the Old Company and is not responsible for any financial obligation of the Old Company.

Cheng Teh Ling (程德驎)
Representative of the New Company,
Van Lee Yuen (萬利元)
B116 Szechuen Road.
April 22nd, 1917. 13585

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at No. 39 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors, and Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 16th, to Wednesday, the 25th April, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHINA REALTY CO., LTD.
Secretaries & General Manager.
12426

Zung Lee & Sons. (W. Z. Zee & Sons Est: 1895) Broadway, Shanghai.

LOCKS **YALE** HARDWARE
COMPLETE STOCKS ON HAND

KNAPP & BAXTER. INC.
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN PRODUCTS
6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China
Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

AUTOMATIC
TIME STAMPS
Showing Name of Firm, date, time (hour and minute). Cylinder equipped with 4 words, as Received, Answered, etc.
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI: PHONE 4778

NEW LAID EGGS
Laid by various kinds of foreign hens can only be ordered from the
KIANGNAN POULTRY FARM
Chun Hsin Road (just opposite the S. N. Railway Station).
$1.00 for 35

Spring and Summer Suits
New American Material and Styles, latest Patterns, in Small Checks and Stripes.
THOM SHING
G. 19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway

Miss
AILEEN FLAVEN
fresh from successes in New York and San Francisco, will entertain at the
ASTOR HOUSE
LOUNGE
Every Afternoon During Tea, 5 to 7 p.m.
and also at the regular Saturday Balls.
Commencing This Afternoon
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY
13582

YOU NEED THIS DENTIST
HE HAS IT
KILL-PAIN
For the Painless Extraction and Filling of Teeth. Applied to the Gums and Teeth and after a wait of above five minutes, it is absolutely PAINLESS.

Do not fail to have your teeth examined free and get my prices on the work. I will save you both pain and money.

Re-inforced Crown & Bridge Work $10.00
Plates that fit, that don't rock, that don't fall down $25.00

DR. C. CAMERON'S
DENTAL PARLOR
34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Bank of Communications

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of Communications, Shanghai branch, will resume general banking business beginning on and from the 30th of April, 1917 (Lunar calendar, the tenth day of the Third Moon, 6th year of Republic of China).

On and after that date, all Shanghai and Kiangsu notes issued by this branch, and all notes issued by branches at Nanking, Soochow, Pukow, Wusieh, Yangchow, Hsuchow, Chinkiang, Tsinkiangpu, Hangchow, and Ningpo, will be accepted in both Chekiang and Kiangsu Provinces, and will be paid on demand in full at this office and at the offices above mentioned.

Bank of Communications,
CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.
Shanghai, April 20, 1917. 13554

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 9

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 634.

China Sea.

Chefoo District—Gulf of Pechili.

Chimatao Promontory—Approach to Lungkow.

Alteration in character of Chimatao Light.

Referring to Special Notice to Mariners No. 479, NOTICE is hereby given that on the 7th April, 1917, the character of Chimatao Light, Chimatao Promontory, Gulf of Pechili, was changed to a White Acetylene Light, Occulting every 5 seconds, thus:

Light ..... 0.5 seconds
Eclipse ..... 4.5 „

This alteration has considerably increased the candle-power of the light and it should now be visible in clear weather for a distance of 20 nautical miles.

Other characteristics of this light remain unchanged.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

W. FERD. TYLER,
Coast Inspector.
THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,
Coast Inspector's Office.
Shanghai, 23rd April, 1917.

WHICH LANGUAGE DO YOU WISH TO LEARN? French, Spanish, Italian or German taught you by the modern methods of language teaching. For free particulars apply to Box 447, THE CHINA PRESS.
13578 A 26

Shares For Sale
Advertiser will sell 16 Kochien shares. Highest offer. Apply to Box 446, THE CHINA PRESS.
13575 A 29

MAY FAIR
under the distinguished patronage of
Sir Everard Fraser, K. C. M. G.
Patronesses:
Lady de Sausmarez, Mesdames Unwin, Brand, Bremner, Jenner Hogg, Holliday, Ivy, Lavers, Merriman, Prentice, Wingrove, and Wrightson.

Chang-Su-Ho Gardens
MAY 18 & 19, 1917.
CAFE des ALLIES
Variety Entertainment.
BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
"Midsummer Night's Dream"
An adapted version, acted by children for children.

SCOTCH GIRL offers services in return for passage to Canada or America. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.
Tel. 3482
9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
(Facing Park)
A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bathroom and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

BOARD-RESIDENCE
Location: Central, quiet, and select.
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.
Apply to Box No. 184
THE CHINA PRESS.
12976

TO LET, English home, a nicely furnished room, with bathroom attached. Breakfast if required. Rent moderate. Apply 57, Range Road.
13586 A 25

TO LET, large furnished room, bathroom and verandah. $22 per month. Range Road. Apply to Box 450, THE CHINA PRESS.
13581

TO LET, in good central location, a bright, cool, well-furnished attic room. Excellent board and attendance. Elevator and phone. Terms $70. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.
13580

CENTRAL. Board-residence, quiet English home. Fine south room, available married couple or lady friends. Also smaller south room, suit bachelor. Or would let together as bed and sitting-rooms. Cool and pleasant. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 439, THE CHINA PRESS.
13563 A 25

MOST comfortable rooms offered to married couple or bachelors. Good home, garden, tennis, garage. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.
13547 A 24

TO LET, 23 North Szechuen Road, two large well-furnished rooms, verandahs, bathrooms attached, and one small room. Excellent table. Allies. Prices moderate.
13537 A 26

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road, 'phone 2650. Family home. Centrally located. Terms moderate. Excellent cuisine.
13542

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, young gentleman capable of managing growing business, knowledge of Chinese and salesmanship experience desirable. Smart American preferred, but not essential. Must be well-introduced. Remuneration and prospects excellent. Apply to Box 353, THE CHINA PRESS.
13362

WANTED, for law office, first-class interpreter having good connections. Must furnish reliable security. Those deficient in English are requested not to apply. Apply to Box 443, THE CHINA PRESS.
13570 A 25

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, six-roomed house in the Western district or Frenchtown, on or before the first of June. Apply to Box 406, THE CHINA PRESS.
13492 T. F.

OFFICES WANTED

WANTED: Offices, about 3 to 4 rooms, with ample godown accommodation. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.
13556 A 27

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION wanted by young Japanese as general office assistant. Knowledge of bookkeeping. Hard worker. Apply to Box 441, THE CHINA PRESS.
13566 A 28

WANTED, position by a young Chinese (college graduate); knowledge of typewriting, shorthand and general office routine. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.
13546 A 25

THOSE desirous of obtaining the services of good Japanese or Chinese servants, clerks, etc., are requested to apply to the Philanthropic Association (Aijinkwai), Nos. 137-8 Foochow Road. No charge made. Telephone 3129.
13497

EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in German given by experienced lady-teacher. Terms moderate. Please apply to North Szechuen Road. 11-2, Room 7.
13576 A 28

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a player-piano of well-known make, playing the 88-note, together with 20 rolls of music. Has been little used and the condition is as good as new. Price $900, or nearest offer. Apply to Box 448, THE CHINA PRESS
13579 A 24

HOUSE BOAT for sale. Sailing yacht, $500. Lyman L. Hale, Wuhu, China.
13555

FOR SALE: A Humberette motor-car, in good running condition. Average, 30 miles per gallon gasolene. Tls. 450. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.
13562 A 25

WANTED to rent or buy piano. Must be reasonable price. Particulars to Box 440, THE CHINA PRESS.
13564 A 25

FOR SALE. Strong, well-built motor boat. Length 22 feet: beam 5'6", with canvas awning and side-curtains. Twin-cylinder engine, 8 h.p., with Bosch magneto and reversible gear. Recently overhauled and painted. Ready for immediate use. Engine runs on Kerosene. Price Tls. 450. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.
13559 A 24

FOR SALE, Land in the British concession, Hankow; one desirable Lot, No. 71 (232 fong), on the Poyang Road, next to the Russian Church. For particulars, apply to T. J. Hollander, American Church Mission, Hankow.
13474 T. F.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 11